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WELFARE in REVIEW

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

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The People Who Receive APTD

ROBERT H. MUGGE*

THE 1962 NATIONWIDE SURVEY of persons receiving public assistance under the program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled (APTD) provides many facts about this group of needy persons, facts that will be extremely useful to those working to develop the program's effectiveness as well as to many others concerned generally with the Nation's handicapped. The survey showed, for example:

About half of the recipients are disabled by the chronic diseases usually associated with old age and about one-fourth by mental diseases and disorders. The recipients tend to be concentrated in the older age groups.

People in nonmetropolitan areas are receiving APTD at a rate 75 percent greater than people in metropolitan areas.

Nonwhites receive APTD at about four times the rate of whites.

Large proportions of the recipients have never been married--43 percent of the men and 32 percent of the women.

One-fourth of the recipients live alone.

The level of education of the recipients is extremely low--67 percent had less than eight grades of schooling. Of those who had ever worked (four-fifths of the men and over half of the women), the largest proportion of the men had worked as laborers and the largest proportion of the women as domestic servants.

Average time on assistance is much less than for recipients of old-age assistance and aid to the blind, but, as explained later, the average duration in APTD can be expected to increase as time goes on.

While these and other broad findings of the survey are examined here, more detailed analyses directed to specific aspects of the program will be published in future issues of Welfare in Review.

BACKGROUND

The program of aid to the permanently and totally disabled, which originated with the 1950 amendments to the Social Security Act, is the third largest public assistance category. There are now more than 500,000 recipients of APTD in 49 States and four other jurisdictions (the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam). They receive over $39,000,000 in assistance payments each month, averaging $78 to $79 a month per recipient. By comparison, in old-age assistance there are over 2,170,000 recipients, who receive nearly $172,000,000 a month, and in aid to families with dependent children there are more than 4,190,000 recipients, in 1,009,000 families, who receive $137,000,000 a month.

The continuous growth of the APTD program at a rate of about 11 percent per year (far exceeding the rate of growth of the total population) clearly demonstrates the great extent of the need met by the advent of this program. The number of recipients has increased every month except two since the program's inception: the month of November 1955, when a large number of APTD cases in Ohio were transferred to old-age assist-

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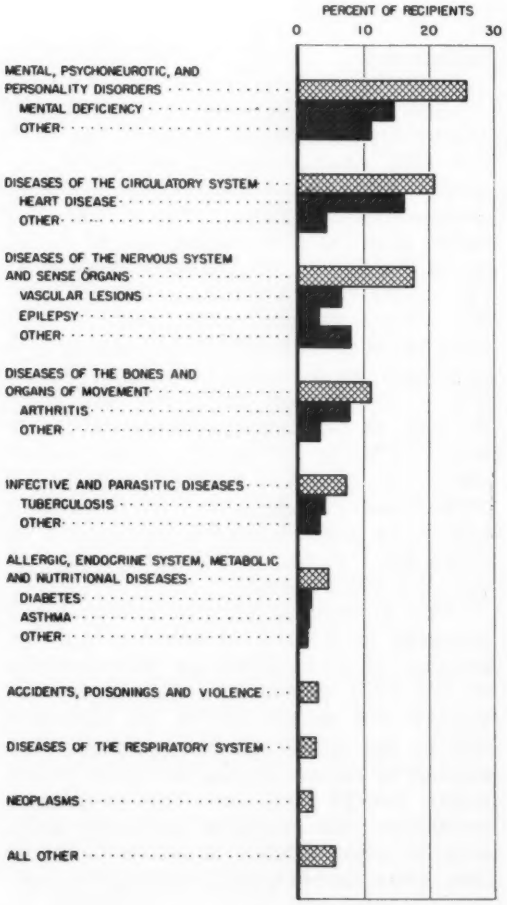
ance, and the month of September 1957, when a large number of cases left the program because they were newly eligible for disability insurance benefits under the Social Security Act. The increase has continued strongly right up to the present--currently, by about 3,000 cases per month. Apparently this increase has been in no way related to general economic conditions, since it has continued at about the same rate in both recession and prosperity.

Who are these people? Why are they in need? What are their living circumstances? Where do they live? How do they manage on an average of $78 per month? What are their special problems? These and other "big questions" are constantly being asked about the program. A nationwide survey, conducted in the winter of 1962-63 under the direction of the Bureau of Family Services, attempted to begin to answer such questions. This is one of a series of nationwide surveys conducted periodically by the Bureau as part of its ongoing program of research into the conditions and problems affecting public assistance in the United States. Fifty State and other agencies participated in the study,[1] each State conducting a study of a large representative sample of all open APTD cases. Findings of the study are representative of 421,000 APTD recipients, which included all recipients in the Nation at the time except for an estimated 9,000 persons who received only noninstitutional medical care, paid for through vendor payments. The Division of Program Statistics and Analysis of the Bureau of Family Services has had the task of assembling the findings on the 50 APTD programs and analyzing this nationwide picture.

Figure 1

DIAGNOSES OF PRIMARY IMPAIRMENTS OF APTD RECIPIENTS



HEALTH CONDITIONS OF THE RECIPIENTS

Primary and secondary diagnoses of disabilities were obtained from the agencies' records of medical evidence supporting the finding of permanent and total disability of the recipients.[2] In

[1] Guam, with a total of only 89 APTD cases, was not included. Alaska, Indiana, and Nevada had no APTD programs at the time of the study. At present all States except Nevada have APTD programs.

[2] The diagnoses of applicants' conditions are made by physicians (private or other) or other persons professionally competent to make such diagnoses. These reports must then be reviewed and approved by the review team, which must include a physician and a social worker, in the State public assistance agency. All States have provisions for review and appeal of the decisions reached on applications for assistance.

general, the data on impairment diagnoses indicate that about half of all APTD recipients have been disabled by the chronic diseases usually associated with old age (figure 1). About one-fourth of all recipients are afflicted with mental diseases and disorders. The remaining fourth are suffering from a variety of other ills--congenital conditions, permanent effects of acute diseases, early defects, and accidents.

Primary Impairments

Estimated numbers of recipients according to their primary impairments, in descending order by major category, are:

Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders (total)	109,000
Mental deficiency	62,000
Schizophrenic disorders	19,000
Other psychotic conditions	10,000
Psychoneurotic disorders and other disorders of character, behavior, and intelligence	18,000
Diseases of the circulatory system (total)	87,000
Heart diseases	68,000
All other	19,000
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs (total)	74,000
Vascular lesions of the central nervous system ("stroke")	27,000
Epilepsy	13,000
Cerebral spastic infantile paralysis	10,000
Paralysis agitans (Parkinsonism)	5,000
Multiple sclerosis	5,000
All other	14,000
Diseases of the bones and organs of movement (total)	47,000
Arthritis	33,000
All other	14,000
Infective and parasitic diseases (total)	31,000
Tuberculosis	17,000
Late effects of acute poliomyelitis	7,000
All other	7,000
Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases (total)	19,000
Diabetes mellitus	7,000
Asthma	6,000
All other	6,000
Accidents, poisonings, and violence	12,000
Diseases of the respiratory system	10,000
Neoplasms (total)	9,000
Malignant neoplasms (cancer)	7,000
All other	2,000
Diseases of the digestive system	7,000
Congenital malformations	5,000
Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions	4,000
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	2,000
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	2,000
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	2,000

Secondary Impairments

The diagnosis of a secondary impairment was also reported for 53 percent of all recipients. The following numbers were reported as having a secondary impairment in the respective categories:

Mental, psychoneurotic, and personality disorders	29,000
Diseases of the circulatory system	49,000
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	30,000
Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	33,000
Infective and parasitic diseases	7,000
Allergic, endocrine system, metabolic, and nutritional diseases	29,000
Accidents, poisonings, and violence	6,000
Diseases of the respiratory system	9,000
Neoplasms	2,000
Diseases of the digestive system	11,000
Congenital malformations	3,000
Symptoms, senility, and ill-defined conditions	5,000
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	6,000
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	2,000
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	3,000
All other conditions	1,000

Prevalence of Selected Conditions

By considering both primary and secondary conditions together, minimum estimates can be obtained of the prevalence of certain specific conditions.[3] (These are "minimum" estimates since reports were not obtained in the study on tertiary and other diagnoses which, if available, would probably have increased these prevalence figures to some degree.)

It is thus estimated that at least 74,000 recipients (17.6 percent of the

---

[3]Figures for primary and secondary impairments in the broad diagnostic categories are not additive. For example, one cannot add the number of recipients with primary impairment of circulatory disease to the number of recipients whose secondary impairment was a circulatory disease, in order to obtain the total number of recipients whose primary or secondary impairment was a circulatory disease. Such a total would not be accurate, since there is probably a large number of recipients with both primary and secondary impairments in this same broad category, and such recipients would be counted twice if the two figures were added. However, specific disease categories should be additive, since a recipient would not have been counted as having the same specific condition as both a primary and secondary impairment.

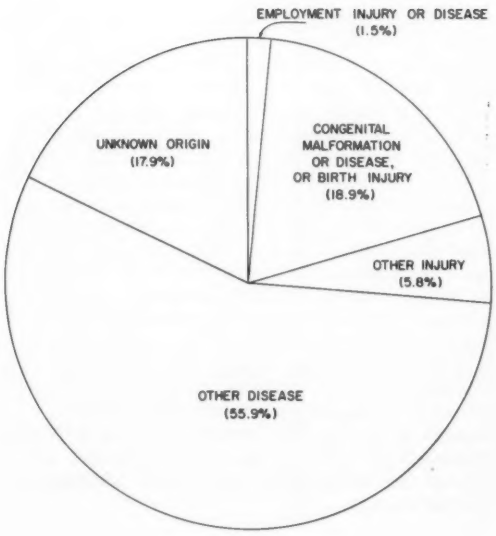
total) were mentally deficient, and that 20,000 different recipients (4.7 percent) had epilepsy. Similarly, recipients with arthritis totaled at least 50,000; at least 20,000 recipients had schizophrenic disorders; 12,000 had cerebral spastic infantile paralysis; 6,000 had paralysis agitans; 8,000 had late effects of acute poliomyelitis; 17,000 had diabetes mellitus; and 11,000 had asthma.

Origins of Impairments

The great majority of all primary impairments resulted from diseases that were neither congenital nor related to employment (figure 2). These "other diseases" caused 56 percent of all primary impairments, or 68 percent of those impairments for which an origin was reported. Nineteen percent of all primary impairments resulted from congenital malformation or disease or from birth injury. Less than 2 percent of the impairments resulted from injury or disease contracted through employment.

Figure 2

ORIGIN OF PRIMARY IMPAIRMENTS OF APTD RECIPIENTS


EMPLOYMENT INJURY OR DISEASE (1.5%)
CONGENITAL MALFORMATION OR DISEASE, OR BIRTH INJURY (18.9%)
OTHER INJURY (5.8%)
OTHER DISEASE (55.9%)
UNKNOWN ORIGIN (17.9%)

Other injuries accounted for 6 percent. For 18 percent of all impairments the origin was unknown.

Duration of Impairments

Most of the impairments were of long standing. In fully half of all cases the primary impairment had lasted for 13.3 years. Over one-third of the impairments had lasted for 20 years or more, and nearly three-fifths had lasted for 10 years or more. Only one impairment in 14 was of less than 2 years' duration.

Physical Defects

Forty-three percent of the recipients were reported as having some important and obvious physical defect. Thirteen percent suffered from paralysis or palsy. Over 2 percent were missing an arm, hand, leg, or foot. Eighteen percent had other defects or deformities of the limbs, back, spine, or trunk. Also, 2.4 percent of the recipients were deaf or had a serious hearing impairment, 4.2 percent had a serious speech defect, and 2.7 percent were blind or had a serious visual impairment.

Needs for Care

Approximately half of all recipients needed personal care or help, either in the home or in trying to get around outside the home. About 45,000 recipients were either bedfast or chairfast, and another 80,000 were confined to the home because of their physical or mental condition. Also, 61,000 recipients, although not confined to the home, needed personal care in the home, and 19,000 others, although not requiring care in the home, needed help from another person to get around outside the home. One-half of all recipients (210,000) needed neither care in the home nor help in getting around outside the home; however, their presence in the program indicates that their capacity for activity was nevertheless severely limited.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Age

The Social Security Act specifies that to be eligible for APTD a person must be 18 years of age or older, but there is no upper age limit under the Federal law. Most States, however, transfer recipients to the old-age assistance program when they reach age 65. Only 3.4 percent of recipients were found to be 65 years of age and over (figure 3). Still, the remaining recipients are not spread evenly over the 18 to 65 age period; instead, they tend to be concentrated in the upper range of this age span. Fully half of all recipients are 55 years and over, and nearly three-fourths are 45 and over.

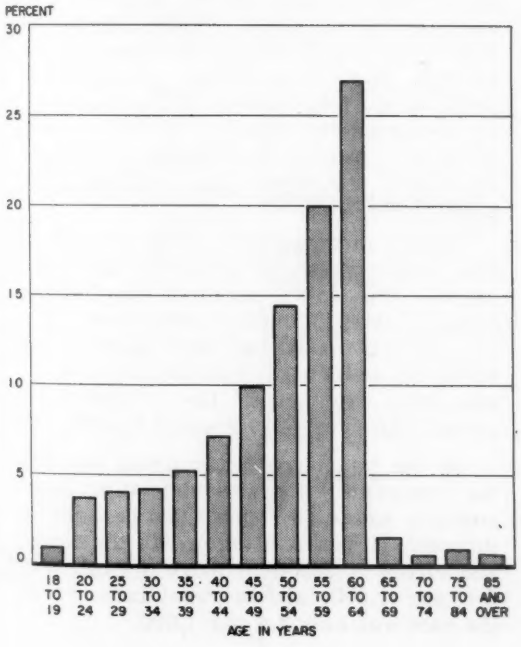
The effects of age on the program are shown in the age variations in the recipient rate. It is estimated that, at the time of the study, 379 of every 100,000 persons 18 through 64 years of age in the Nation were receiving APTD. But this rate varied considerably by age:

Age in years	Recipients per 100,000 population
18-19	61
20-24	116
25-29	143
30-34	140
35-39	162
40-44	236
45-49	350
50-54	578
55-59	936
60-64	1,481
65-69	87
70-74	32
75-79	42
80-84	96
85 and over	248

Among the younger adults there is not a large variation by age in the recipient rate, and the rate remains under 200 through the 35-39 year age group. Above that age group there is a consistent and marked increase in the recipient rate as the age increases.

Figure 3

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF APTD RECIPIENTS



Sex

Females outnumbered males among recipients of APTD by a small number--215,000 to 206,000. Since females in the general population 18 through 64 years of age outnumber males by about the same ratio, men and women as a whole may be said to have about equal likelihood of becoming recipients of APTD (3.8 recipients per 1,000 persons 18-64 years of age).

However, the age distributions of male and female recipients differ markedly. At the younger ages (under 45) the men outnumber the women on the program, while in each of the age groups over 50 the women outnumber the men. Male recipients had a median age of 54.2 years in the study, as compared with a median of 55.6 years for the women. Thus, at the younger ages the recipient rate for men is greater than that for women, while among the older age groups the reverse is true. (This trend continues into the older age groups. The 1960 study of old-age assistance recipients revealed that in that program the recipient rate for women was about 65 percent higher than that for men.)

Race

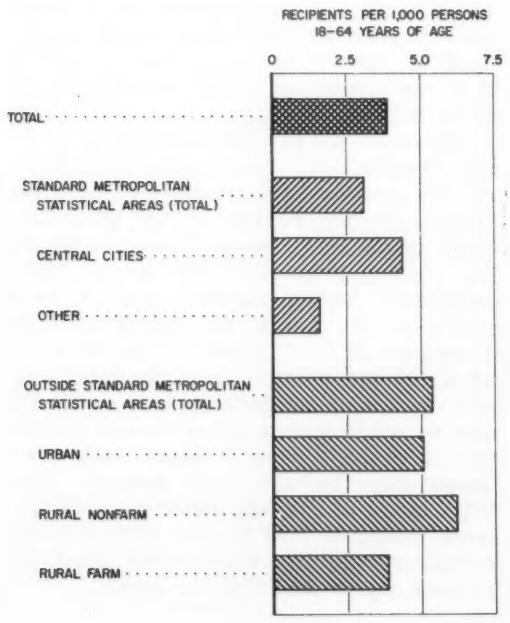
Excluding Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, which do not report race, the APTD recipients were reported to be distributed as follows: 67 percent white, 32 percent Negro, and 1 percent all other races. In the general population nonwhites constitute about 11 percent of all those 18 through 64 years of age. Nonwhites, therefore, receive APTD at about four times the rate of whites. The 1962 recipient rate for nonwhite persons was 122 recipients per 10,000 persons 18 through 64; the rate for white persons was 30 per 10,000.

Place of Residence

In the Nation's standard metropolitan statistical areas, 3.1 of every 1,000 persons 18 through 64 years of age were receiving APTD in 1962; in all other areas the rate was 5.4 per 1,000 (figure 4). The overall recipient rate, then, was about 75 percent higher in nonmetropolitan than in metropolitan areas. This fact seems strange at first, since there should be no great difference in health conditions in the two areas (if anything, those living outside metropolitan areas should perhaps be healthier!), and it would be expected that needy persons would receive more help from family and friends in the rural areas and small towns. Nevertheless, the data clearly indicate that persons living in metropolitan areas are less vulnerable to indigency due to disability. This lower vulnerability of metropolitan people is probably due to such factors as: (1) Their much higher average incomes. (2) The fact that a much higher proportion of the metropolitan labor force is in white-collar occupations. Many disabilities will prevent a person from engaging in manual work but not desk work. (3) States' definitions of permanent and total disability should relate to the ability of the person to perform work which actually exists in the community. For this reason there are undoubtedly some persons who are ineligible for APTD by reason of their disabilities in urban settings, where light work is available, whereas these same persons would be eligible for APTD in rural areas where no light work is available. (4) A higher proportion of the metropolitan population is protected by old-age, survivors, and disability insurance (OASDI) and other disability insurance and pension programs.

Figure 4

APTD RECIPIENT RATE, BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE



Within metropolitan areas, recipients tend to be concentrated inside the large cities. The APTD recipient rate for the central cities of metropolitan areas was 4.4 per 1,000. For all other parts of the standard metropolitan statistical areas--generally speaking, the "suburban" areas--the overall rate was 1.6 per 1,000.

In the nonmetropolitan areas in 1962 the recipient rate was highest in rural nonfarm areas (6.2 per 1,000 persons 18 through 64 years of age). In the towns and cities of 2,500 or more the rate was 5.1 per 1,000, and in rural farm areas the rate was only 3.9 per 1,000.

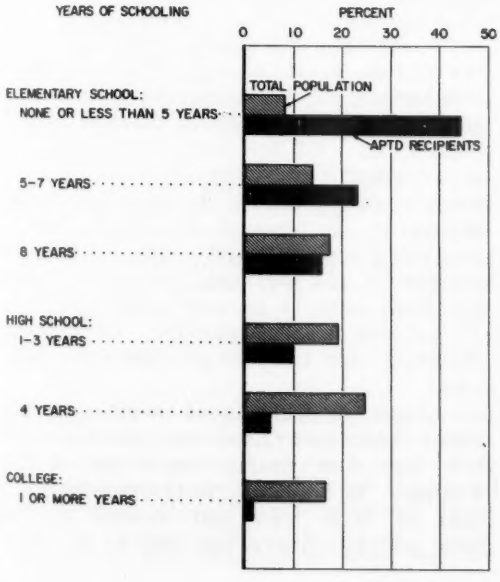
Years of Schooling

The disadvantages of the poorly educated show clearly in the study data on APTD recipients (figure 5). As a group their educational attainment was extremely low, demonstrating that persons with little education have a severe competitive disadvantage in our society and a relatively high likelihood of becoming needy as a result of disability. Only 0.4 percent of the APTD recipients were college graduates, as compared with almost 8 percent of all persons in the population 25 years of age and over.[4] Only 7 percent of the recipients were high school graduates, as against 41 percent of all persons 25 and over. Only 17 percent of the recipients had completed as much as 1 year of high school, compared with 60 percent of all persons 25 and over. Fully 67 percent of the recipients had completed less than 8 grades of school, compared with only 22 percent of the general population 25 years of age and over.

[4] U.S. Bureau of the Census: Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1963. Washington, D.C., 1963, p. 120.

Figure 5

YEARS OF SCHOOLING COMPLETED BY APTD RECIPIENTS, 1962, AND BY THE TOTAL POPULATION 25 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 1960

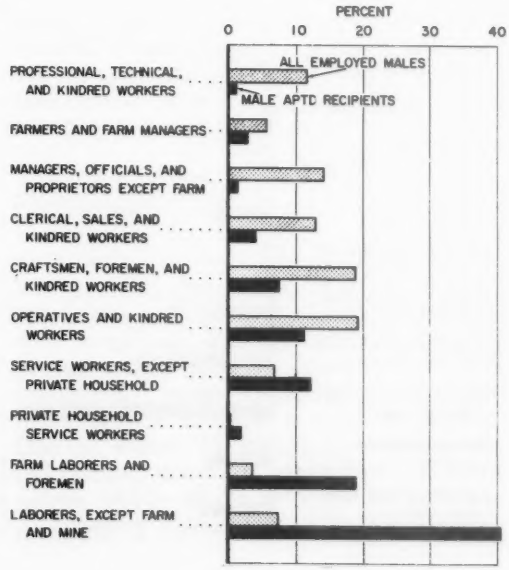


Occupations

Of the male recipients of APTD, one in five had never held employment. Of those who had been employed at one time or another, two-fifths had been unskilled laborers, one-fifth had been farm laborers, including sharecroppers, one in eight had been service workers, and one in nine had been operatives and kindred semiskilled and skilled workers (figure 6). Only 5 percent had been "white-collar" workers (professional, semiprofessional, proprietors, managers, officials, sales and clerical workers). By contrast, over two-fifths of all employed men in 1962 were reported to be white-collar workers, while only 3 percent were farm laborers and foremen, and

Figure 6

OCCUPATIONS OF MALE APTD RECIPIENTS WHO HAVE HELD EMPLOYMENT, AND OF ALL EMPLOYED MALES: 1962



only 8 percent were laborers except farm or mine.[5]

Of all the female APTD recipients, 44 percent had never held employment. Half of these women had been occupied as a homemaker and half had not. Of those female recipients who had been employed, 36 percent were private household service workers, 20 percent were service workers other than private household, 10 percent were unskilled laborers, and 10 percent were operatives and kindred semiskilled and skilled workers (figure 7). Comparable figures for all employed women in 1962 were: 10 percent, private household workers; 15 percent, service workers except private household; 0.4 percent, laborers except farm and mine; and 15 percent, operatives and kindred workers. Only 11 percent of the female recipients were found in all white-collar occupations; by contrast, fully 55 percent of all employed women were in these occupations in 1962.

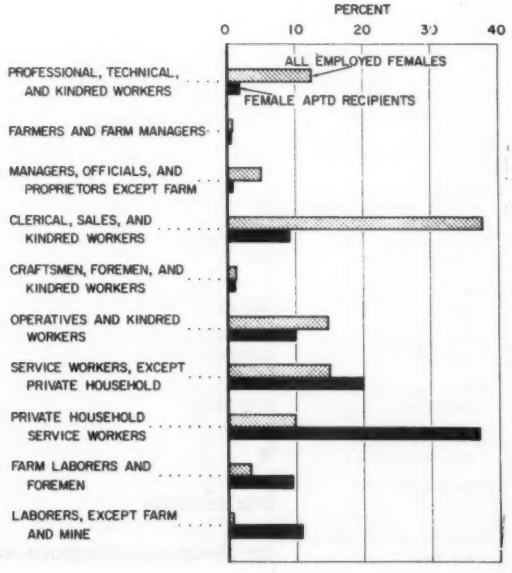
The study findings show, then, that those recipients who had been employed were largely concentrated in the low-paying types of work. The recipients' occupational distribution reflects their generally low level of educational attainment. Their occupations also suggest that, even when they had been working, most had probably received such low incomes that they were unable to save money or insure themselves against disability. Moreover, they tended to be in occupations requiring good health and considerable physical stamina for effective performance, and thus they were especially subject to job loss as a result of disability.

Some of the APTD recipients who had previously worked are receiving OASDI disability benefits which are supplemented by APTD; others had been in employment that was not covered at the time under OASDI and therefore are not receiving such benefits. A subsequent article will examine these and other facts related to the financial circumstances of APTD recipients.

[5] Statistical Abstract, 1963, p. 231.

Figure 7

OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALE APTD RECIPIENTS WHO HAVE HELD EMPLOYMENT, AND OF ALL EMPLOYED FEMALES: 1962



HOME SITUATIONS

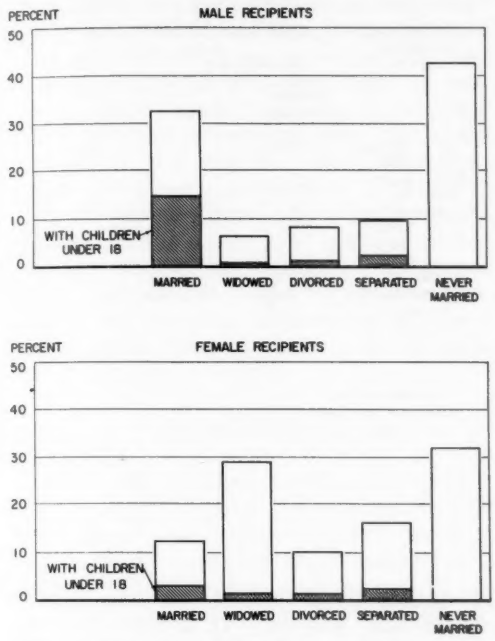
Marital Status

A striking difference was found between the living arrangements of male and female APTD recipients in general, as is first seen in their marital status (figure 8). Of the male recipients, 43 percent had never been married, 33 percent were married, 10 percent were separated, 8 percent divorced, and 6 percent were widowed. Of the female recipients, 32 percent had never been married, only 12 percent were married, 16 percent were separated, 10 percent divorced, and fully 29 percent were widowed.

Large proportions of recipients had never been married--over two-fifths of the men and nearly one-third of the women. In contrast, well over 90 percent of both men and women in the total population are married by the time

Figure 8

MARITAL STATUS AND CHILDREN UNDER 18 OF APTD RECIPIENTS, BY SEX



they reach their 45th birthday. The finding suggests that for many of the recipients their physical or mental disabilities prevented them from marrying and establishing a normal home and family life. And it may also partly reflect the fact that persons lacking the security of a stable marriage are as a group more susceptible to public dependency.

Almost one-third of the male recipients, as opposed to less than one-eighth of the female recipients, were married. (By comparison, the great majority of all men and women in these age groups are married.[6]) Married women are thus much less likely to be disabled assistance recipients than married men, probably because a married woman who becomes disabled can usually continue to depend for support on her husband. When the husband--more likely the family breadwinner--becomes disabled, chances are poorer that he can depend for support on someone else in the family.

Large numbers of the recipients, especially women, had formerly been married and living with spouse but were now estranged from their spouses or widowed. The proportions of recipients divorced, separated, or widowed are all much higher than for nonrecipients of comparable age groups. In many cases the breakup of the marriage probably resulted, directly or indirectly, from the same health or emotional condition which culminated in need for public assistance. Undoubtedly, too, the loss of domestic and emotional security which occurred with the departure of the spouse contributed to the recipients' later financial dependency.

About one-eighth of all the APTD recipients still had one or more children under 18 years of age. Eighteen percent of the male recipients had children; 14.6 percent of these were included in the married group, and 3.8 percent in the separated, divorced, or widowed group. Only 7.5 percent of the female recipients had children, including 3.0 percent who were in the married group and 4.5 percent who were separated, divorced, or widowed.

Living Arrangements

In spite of their permanent and total disablement, one-fourth of all recipients lived alone (figure 9). One-fifth lived with a spouse, and two-fifths lived with adults other than a spouse (in most instances, sons, daughters, parents, brothers, or sisters of the recipients). One in every 11 recipients lived in an institution, and 1 in every 20 lived elsewhere, such as in a hotel or rooming or boarding house.

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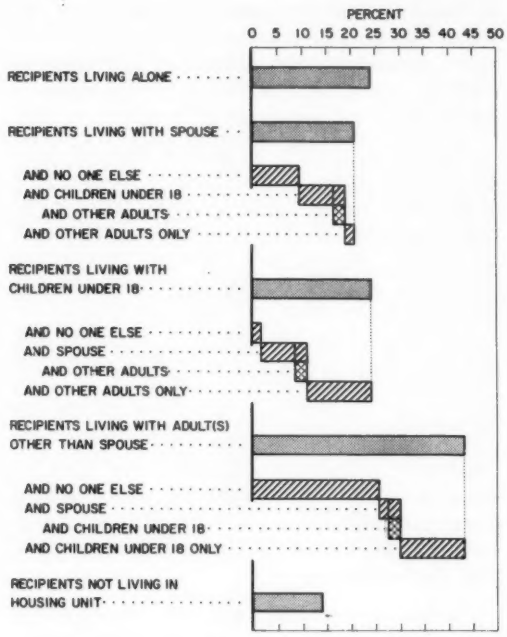
[6] In the civilian population aged 35 through 64 in the conterminous United States in March 1962, 85 percent of the men and 78 percent of the women were reported to be married and not separated from their spouses. U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census: Current Population Reports. Series P-20, No.122.

Figure 9

PERSONS WITH WHOM APTD RECIPIENTS ARE LIVING

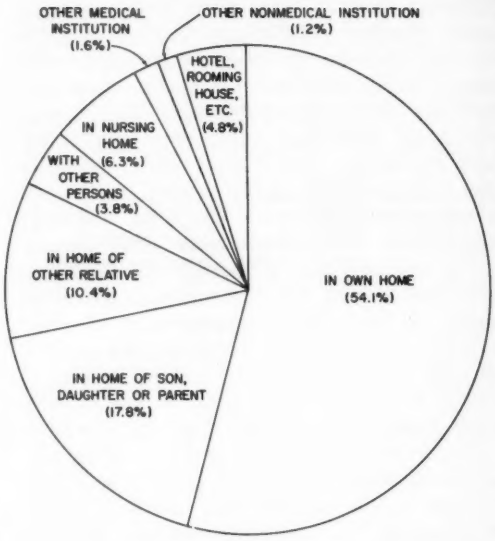

PERCENT
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50
RECIPIENTS LIVING ALONE
RECIPIENTS LIVING WITH SPOUSE
AND NO ONE ELSE
AND CHILDREN UNDER 18
AND OTHER ADULTS
AND OTHER ADULTS ONLY
RECIPIENTS LIVING WITH CHILDREN UNDER 18
AND NO ONE ELSE
AND SPOUSE
AND OTHER ADULTS
AND OTHER ADULTS ONLY
RECIPIENTS LIVING WITH ADULT(S) OTHER THAN SPOUSE
AND NO ONE ELSE
AND SPOUSE
AND CHILDREN UNDER 18
AND CHILDREN UNDER 18 ONLY
RECIPIENTS NOT LIVING IN HOUSING UNIT

Over half (54 percent) of the recipients were reported as living in their "own home," that is, a household in which the recipient or the recipient's spouse would be considered the head, regardless of whether he owned the home, rented it, or had it provided free by someone else (figure 10). Eighteen percent of the recipients lived in the home of a son, daughter or parent, 10 percent in the home of another relative, and 4 percent in the home of another person. The institutionalized recipients were distributed as follows: 6.3 percent were in nursing or convalescent homes, 1.6 percent in other medical institutions such as chronic or general hospitals, and 1.2 percent in nonmedical custodial institutions such as rest homes or homes for the aged and infirm.

In terms of the size of the household, 24 percent of the recipients lived alone, 24 percent lived with only one other person, and 14 percent lived with two other persons. Thirteen percent of the

Figure 10

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF APTD RECIPIENTS


OTHER MEDICAL INSTITUTION (1.6%)
OTHER NONMEDICAL INSTITUTION (1.2%)
HOTEL, ROOMING HOUSE, ETC. (4.8%)
IN NURSING HOME (6.3%)
WITH OTHER PERSONS (3.8%)
IN HOME OF OTHER RELATIVE (10.4%)
IN OWN HOME (54.1%)
IN HOME OF SON, DAUGHTER OR PARENT (17.8%)

recipients lived in four- and five-person households, and only 11 percent lived in households including six or more persons. Fifteen percent of all recipients were not living in housing units.

MOBILITY OF RECIPIENTS

Nearly two-thirds (63.9 percent) of the APTD recipients were born in the same State in which they were living and receiving APTD at the time of the study, indicating that they are considerably less mobile than the general population. It is estimated that, if recipients had the same mobility rate as the general population, considering the age distribution only 55.3 percent of the recipients would be living in their States of birth.[7]

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[7] Based on data in table 15, p. 12, "U.S. Census of Population: 1960. Subject Reports. State of Birth." U.S. Bureau of the Census Final Report PC (2)-2A.

Of the APTD recipients who were not living in their State of birth, most were long-time residents of their present State before they began receiving public assistance. Sixty-two percent of these "migrant" recipients had lived in their present State for 10 years or more before they first began to receive any form of federally aided public assistance, whether APTD or some other program. Seventeen percent of the migrant recipients first began receiving assistance between 5 and 10 years after migrating to their present States. Only 9 percent of the migrant recipients (less than 3 percent of all recipients) began to receive federally aided public assistance within 2 years after moving into their present States.

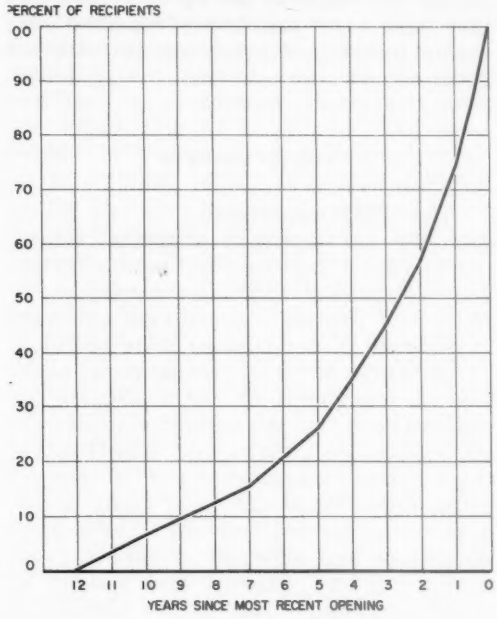
TIME ON ASSISTANCE

For the average (median) case receiving APTD in the latter part of 1962, 2.6 years (or 2 years and 7 months) had elapsed since the most recent opening of the case for assistance (figure 11). About one-fourth of all cases had been open for less than 1 year; about one-fourth had been open for 5 years or more; and about one-half of all cases had been open for as long as 1 but less than 5 years. Thus, duration of assistance tended to be longer than in the program of aid to families with dependent children; the median length of time since most recent opening in that program, according to the 1961 study, was 2.1 years. However, average duration of assistance is found to be much longer in the other two adult assistance programs than in APTD; the median duration of assistance in old-age assistance, according to the 1960 study of that program, was 6.2 years, and the median duration for aid to the blind, according to the 1962 study, was 6.1 years.

There are three very important intervening factors which have served to keep down the duration of assistance to recipients through APTD. First, it is still a relatively new program and for this reason has not had the accumulation of long-term cases as have the other

Figure 11

CUMULATIVE PERCENT OF APTD RECIPIENTS, BY LENGTH OF TIME SINCE MOST RECENT OPENING OF APTD



adult programs. Several States did not even enter the APTD program until recent years. Second, most recipients are automatically removed from the APTD program and transferred to OAA on reaching age 65. It is noted above that a high proportion of APTD recipients are 60-64 years of age. Thus, while such persons may become long-term recipients, they may receive APTD for only a portion of the total time on assistance. Third, APTD is still growing, while OAA and AB are declining. Therefore a relatively large share of the APTD caseload, but only a small part of those under the other two programs, have recently begun receiving aid. As time goes on it may be expected that these three factors will have decreasing effect, and the length of assistance of APTD recipients should increase, approaching more closely to that in the other two adult assistance programs.

Twenty-eight percent of the APTD recipients were known to have received federally aided public assistance at some time prior to the date of most recent opening of APTD. But for the large majority (72 percent) of the recipients, the agency reported having no record that they had ever previously received federally aided public assistance from the State.

AGENCY SERVICES

The 1962 amendments to the Social Security Act provided a special stimulus to social services for public assistance recipients. Effective September 1, 1962, the Federal Government has paid 75 percent of the cost to State and local governments of giving defined social services to recipients of and applicants for assistance under the federally aided public assistance programs. The Federal Government continues to pay 50 percent of all other State and local costs of administering these programs. These legal provisions are expected to have a great impact on the amount and quality of services given. But in the autumn of 1962, when the APTD study was made, the 1962 amendments could have had very little effect on services, since agencies had not yet had time to complete arrangements for increased services. Thus, any information on services obtained in the 1962 APTD study undoubtedly reflects the situation prevailing before rather than after the implementation of the 1962 amendments.

Recent Public Welfare Services

The caseworkers familiar with the APTD cases in the 1962 study were asked whether the agency had provided specified services other than financial assistance to these recipients in the 12 months immediately preceding the date of the study. One or more of the listed services were reported as having been given to 54 percent of the recipients. None of the listed services was reported received by 43 percent of the recipients, and for 3 percent of the recipients the information was unknown.

The largest group--some 173,000 recipients--had received services involving arrangements for needed medical care. Such services included arranging for appointments or reservations for services by a physician, specialist, or the staff of a clinic, entrance into a hospital, nursing home, or other medical institution, provision of home nursing, transportation to receive medical care, and the like. The service arranged for may or may not have been paid for through APTD funds.

Over 80,000 recipients had, in the preceding 12 months, received services related to improvement of the recipient's problems of personal adjustment or family relationships, or his participation in community activities. Such services may have included a diagnosis of the recipient's social and emotional situation. The services were frequently for the purpose of helping the recipient to look at himself in a new way, to become more responsible for himself, and to face situations he had been afraid to face and to deal constructively with those situations. Some services were directed toward giving support and encouragement so the recipient would use available medical care or recommended prostheses and special devices to increase his capacities for self-sufficiency. Other reported services aimed at strengthening relationships between the recipient and his family and at helping him make use of the recreational and cultural resources of the community.

For 39,000 recipients the public assistance agency had made arrangements for nonmedical services or facilities intended to increase the recipient's capacity for self-care. These included services, appliances, or items of equipment which would enable the recipient to remain in his own home, increase his mobility, or broaden his range of interest. Examples of these nonmedical services or facilities are: attendants, assistance with housekeeping chores, having laundry

done, "meals-on-wheels," wheel chairs, and telephones.

Some 26,000 recipients received from the agency services related to the improvement of their housing. Such services were aimed at increasing the recipient's comfort, convenience, or safety, or reducing his isolation--moving to more suitable living quarters, foster home placement, arranging for residence in a domiciliary or personal care institution, and the installation of safety devices in the recipient's home.

Arrangements for homemaker services were made for about 6,000 recipients. These services may have been full-time or part-time and may have been provided under public or private auspices.[8]

Vocational Rehabilitation Services

The States reported on the status of APTD recipients in relation to services from the vocational rehabilitation agency. Sixty-one percent of the recipients were reported never to have been known by or referred to the vocational rehabilitation agency, at least according to the records of the public assistance agency. In respect to another 5.5 percent of the cases the vocational rehabilitation status was unknown. The remaining one-third of all cases were reported to have been known by or referred to vocational rehabilitation at one time or another. For 12.7 percent of all cases the contact with vocational rehabilitation had occurred more than 2 years prior to the APTD study; no further information was sought with respect to these cases.

Of all APTD recipients, 20.6 percent were reported to have been known by or referred to vocational rehabilitation within the 2 years preceding the APTD study. No services had, however, been provided by vocational rehabilitation to 15.4 percent in this group. The remaining 5.2 percent were distributed as follows in terms of the type of service received that was farthest advanced in the rehabilitative process: 0.5 percent of the recipients had been placed in a job by, or with the assistance of, the vocational rehabilitation agency, or had received services in connection with subsequent job adjustment; 1.2 percent had proceeded to the point of receiving vocational training, either in preparation for a job or for more advantageous employment through added skills and capacities; 1.4 percent had received medical treatment or prosthetic appliances intended to aid in the elimination or substantial reduction of the recipient's disability as a job handicap; another 1.1 percent had not received job placement, job training, medical treatment, or prosthetic appliances but had received through the vocational rehabilitation agency a medical examination to determine the extent of disability, eligibility for vocational services, or ability to meet the physical demands of specified types of employment; another 0.5 percent received from the vocational rehabilitation agency only other types of service, including assistance to cover the cost of transportation or maintenance, books and other training materials, tools, equipment, and licenses; and for the remaining 0.6 percent of recipients the nature of vocational rehabilitation services was unknown.

CONCLUSION

The 1962 study provides a wide variety of information on 421,000 needy and incapacitated persons who were recipients of APTD at the time--a number now grown to more than 500,000. The data obtained in the study show that the recipients vary greatly in respect to their personal characteristics and living circumstances. But in the mass these recipients also differ markedly

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[8] The numbers of recipients given as receiving the various types of service total more than 54 percent, the proportion of recipients receiving any service, because a number of recipients received more than one type of service.

from the general population, and the extent and character of these differences carry special program significance. Many of the special problems of recipients can be seen in the ways in which the recipients tend to be concentrated according to their various characteristics and circumstances. Study data throw considerable light on the combinations of circumstances that have contributed, if not to physical and mental disability, then at least to the degree of financial dependency which followed disablement. Furthermore, the data demonstrate a variety of special difficulties which complicate and intensify the needs of the recipients. Thus, the recipients tend to be concentrated at the higher ages of the program's age range, suggesting the influence of the aging process. Unusually large numbers of recipients either have never married or have married but lost their spouse through death or estrangment. Many recipients must live alone, and a sizable number reside in institutions. A high proportion are nonwhite. The vast majority have very poor educational backgrounds. Most of those who have been employed have been in unskilled and low-paying occupations. To a great extent their disabilities involve either mental deficiency, other mental disorder, or the chronic diseases usually associated with aging. All these and the other findings carry very important implications with regard to the administration of the APTD program, the needs for assistance and services, the potentials of rehabilitation, and the probable future course of the program.

The foregoing presentation is, however, only a statement of broad and general findings of the study. Much more intensive study needs to be given to the findings, and it is hoped that this can be done in the coming months. The interrelationships of the various important factors in the study can provide much more useful program knowledge. There are also sizable and significant differences among the individual State programs in respect to many of the characteristics studied. A set of tables giving the study findings by State and region is available on request.

Change in Disability Insurance Provisions

The new social security amendments effective October 13, 1964, will bring higher benefits, or benefits for the first time, to more than 100,000 totally disabled workers and dependents. The legislation removes a restriction on the retroactivity of applications for disability insurance benefits. Previously, workers who had been disabled for more than 18 months and who did not apply until after June 30, 1962, found that they were either ineligible for disability insurance benefits or were eligible for only reduced amounts. Most of these disabled people and their families will now be receiving benefits.

Letters have gone to those newly eligible for benefits telling them what steps will be taken to process their claims for benefits. Those made eligible for higher benefits will get the increase with the checks delivered to them early in December. The Social Security Administration advises that severely disabled workers who worked under social security for at least 5 out of the 10 years before they became disabled but who have not yet applied for disability insurance benefits should contact their nearest social security district office promptly.

Medical Care in Public Assistance
(Vendor Medical Payments)
1953-1963

GARNETT A. LESTER*

The increase in vendor payments for medical care of public assistance recipients reported here highlights the need for new approaches to this mounting problem. One-third of the ninefold increase occurring in the past decade represents increased cost of hospitalization, nursing home care, and other medical services. Almost 80 per-percent of the vendor payments were made under the old-age assistance and medical assistance for the aged (Kerr-Mills) programs, programs which serve about one in seven of the Nation's 18 million persons who are over 65. Despite the annual investment of almost $900 million in medical care vendor payments, needy children were receiving little preventive care and remedial treatment, and care of impoverished aged persons was limited primarily to payments for hospitalization and nursing home care.

ELLEN WINSTON
U.S. Commissioner of Welfare

UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, each individual State designates the types and quantity of medical care to be made available to public assistance recipients. Each State also may choose one or both of two methods of paying for such care. The major method is through vendor payments, that is, payments directly to the suppliers of care. Under the other method--through money payments--the cost of needed care is recognized in the computation of a recipient's total requirements on which his money payment is based, and money for buying such care is given to him. Under this method the recipient may make his own arrangements for care and for paying those who provide it. Almost all States use some combination of these methods, for example, vendor payments for one type of care and money payments for another, or vendor payments under one program and money payments under another.

Even though most States make some money payments for medical care, the amounts of such payments are relatively small, compared with vendor payments to suppliers of care. Furthermore, virtually all the growth since 1950 in the provision of medical care to public assistance recipients has been in vendor payments.[1] This analysis is therefore limited to vendor payments.

In 1963, the amount spent under the special types of public assistance for vendor medical payments for public assistance recipients was almost nine times the amount spent a decade earlier. In fiscal year 1953, expenditures for vendor medical payments amounted to $102 million; in 1963, the total was almost $900

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[1] Estimated money payments for medical care in old-age assistance, for example, were $102 million in fiscal year 1953 and $115 million in fiscal year 1962. Considering the rise in medical care prices, the amount of medical care that could be purchased with money payments decreased.

million. Over the 10-year period, the number of States and other areas making such payments more than doubled--from 24 in 1953 to all 54 jurisdictions eligible for Federal aid in 1963.

Much of the increase in amount and the expansion in the provisions for medical care were made possible by increased and expanded Federal aid that was provided under a number of amendments to the Social Security Act beginning in 1960, particularly the Kerr-Mills legislation authorizing Federal grants to States for programs of medical assistance for the aged (MAA). The other factors underlying and contributing to the manifold increases over the 10 years are indicated in the following summary and in the more detailed figures given in table 1.

Table 1. Increases in vendor medical payments for public assistance, 1953-63

Item	Increase (in millions of dollars)
Vendor payments for medical care of public assistance recipients totaled in 1963	$897.9
In 1953	102.0
An increase over the 10-year period of.	795.9
The $795.9 million increase was distributed as follows:	
a. Among public assistance programs:	$795.9
MAA 1/ (first effective 10/1/60) ...	287.3
OAA	337.0
AFDC	86.4
AB	8.5
APTD	76.7
b. As between medical care provisions in operation in 1953 and those developed 1954-63:	$795.9
Increase for vendor medical payment provisions in operation in 1953.....	232.3
Increase due to additional vendor medical payment provisions developed 1954-63 (including MAA)	563.6
c. By factors underlying the increase:	$795.9
Rise from 1953 due to increase in medical care prices	255.1
Rise from 1953 due entirely to net increase in total number of public assistance recipients 2/ (assuming same level of care and same rate of utilization of care among public assistance recipients as in 1953)...	29.0
Rise in level of medical care or extension of medical care to needy people not covered by medical care provisions in 1953	511.7

1/Only persons receiving medical care become recipients under the MAA program; under each of the other programs, the recipient may receive maintenance assistance, medical care, or both.

2/Except for OAA, the average monthly caseload in each program was higher in 1963 than in 1953.

In analyzing the $796 million increase from 1953 to 1963 in annual vendor medical payments as to its effect in increasing coverage or amount of medical care provided, consideration must first be given to how much of the increase was due to the rise in medical care prices. For fiscal year 1953, the average of the monthly indices of the Consumer Price Index for medical care (maintained by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics) was 82.6 (1957-59=100), and for fiscal year 1963 the comparable average was 115.4. Based on these indices:

> Almost two-thirds of the $796 million increase over the 10 years resulted either in raising the level of medical care or in providing such care for more people.
>
> About one-third was used up by rising medical care prices.

The several groups aided under the public assistance programs did not share equally in the two-thirds of the increase that represented improvement either in level or in coverage of medical care:

> The aged, either under old-age assistance (OAA) or medical assistance for the aged (MAA), received by far the greatest share--almost 90 percent.
>
> Families with children receiving aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) received only 8 percent of the increase, by far the smallest share proportionate to their numbers. (Members of AFDC families make up more than half of all public assistance recipients.)

Medical needs of recipients vary among programs. In itself, the advanced age of OAA recipients--the median is about 76 years--reflects a relatively high degree of need for medical care. Usually less frequent and less costly care can be assumed to be needed for children.

Data on vendor payments for medical care indicate that the amount per recipient spent in 1953 was much lower in AFDC than in OAA, and that the AFDC increase from 1953 to 1963 did not keep pace with that for OAA.

When the effect of higher medical care prices is eliminated, the average vendor payment per recipient per month in 1963 was $13.36 in OAA and $1.90[2] in AFDC. In 1953 comparable averages were $2.83 and $0.73, respectively. For OAA the increase in the average was 372 percent; for AFDC the increase was 160 percent. In 1953, the OAA average was four times the AFDC average; in 1963, the OAA average was seven times that for AFDC.

The inadequacy of AFDC payments for medical care in relation to facts and indications of need for such care seems apparent. Available data indicate that the father is incapacitated in about 18 percent of AFDC families; about 12 percent of all families include a mother unable to work because of a physical or mental disability; and at least 11 percent of all children have one or more specified physical or mental impairments. For most AFDC children, professional medical opinion on their health and medical needs is not available in public assistance agencies.

Vendor payments in fiscal 1963 that were distributed by type of purchased medical care totaled $895.4 million.[3] Table 2 shows, by program, the distribution of these payments and of the average monthly number of recipients receiving money payments, vendor medical payments, or both.

Except for aid to the blind (AB), there is little or no apparent relation, by program, between the two sets of percentages. The greatest relative difference is in MAA. This is not unexpected, however, since this program is only for the provision of medical care; under the other programs many recipients receive subsistence payments but not medical care.

Table 2. Distribution of vendor payments for medical care and average monthly numbers of recipients, by program, fiscal year 1963

Program	Vendor payments for medical care		Average monthly number of recipients	
	Amount (in millions)	Percent	Number (in thousands)	Percent
Total....	$895.4	100.0	6,708	100.0
OAA.....	408.3	45.6	2,220	33.1
MAA.....	287.3	32.1	116	1.7
AFDC.....	101.8	11.3	3,835	57.2
AB.....	10.5	1.2	99	1.5
APTD.....	87.5	9.8	438	6.5

Again, the relative inadequacy of medical care in AFDC is clearly illustrated; 57 percent of the recipients but only 11 percent of the payments were in this program. If the MAA data are excluded, thus leaving in the comparison only those programs that provide subsistence payments as well as medical care, the same type of disparity still exists.

The percentage distribution of vendor payments by type of care paid for and by program is given in table 3.

The relatively high costs of both inpatient hospital care and nursing home care are reflected by their high proportions of the total in each program

[2]Base for count of recipients in AFDC was broader in 1963. Effective May 1961, Federal legislation permitted States to expand their programs to cover families with children in need because of the unemployment of a parent. Effective October 1962, second parents in the home could be counted as recipients. It is estimated that about 10 percent of the 10-year increase in AFDC recipients resulted from these two provisions.

[3]For States operating pooled funds or other prepayment plans, this total includes payments out of these funds to vendors for specified types of medical care. The 1963 total used in the preceding discussion and table 1 includes assistance payments into such funds. In addition to this difference, the above total, $895.4 million, does not include payments totaling $59,000 that were not distributed by type of care.

Table 3. Percentage distribution of vendor medical payments by type of care and by program, fiscal year 1963

Type of care	All programs	OAA and MAA			AFDC	AB	APTD
		Total	OAA	MAA			
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hospitalization	40.8	40.5	36.0	46.8	46.1	28.9	38.3
Nursing home care	33.7	38.8	32.7	47.4	.2	26.4	33.8
Physicians' services	9.5	7.9	11.9	2.3	21.5	13.6	7.4
Other practitioners' services	0.7	0.7	1.1	.2	.7	1.5	.7
Dental care	2.2	1.0	1.7	.1	9.8	3.3	1.9
Prescribed drugs	9.3	8.1	12.2	2.3	14.1	18.7	11.9
Other	3.8	3.0	4.4	.9	7.5	7.6	6.0

except AFDC. In that program relatively few States made vendor payments for nursing home care and the amounts of such payments were quite small.

For MAA, combined payments for hospital care and nursing home care represented 94 percent of the total. In addition to the inherent high cost of these types of service, this high proportion undoubtedly reflected (1) the Social Security Act requirement that some institutional (and some noninstitutional) care be provided, and (2) the transfer of high-cost cases from other programs to MAA because of more favorable matching from Federal funds.

Correction

Statistical Supplement, 1964 Edition: page 20, paragraph 4, line 5 should read "1960 (Arizona, Indiana, Nevada) are omitted from the distribution."

Publications of Interest*

WELFARE ADMINISTRATION

GRANTS FOR RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATIONS IN SOCIAL WELFARE: A GUIDE TO SOURCES OF SUPPORT. Welfare Administration Publication No. 7. 10 pp. 15 cents. Describes each of the Welfare Administration's programs for awarding research or demonstration grants to non-Federal organizations concerned with social welfare.

FAMILY INCOME AND RELATED CHARACTERISTICS AMONG LOW-INCOME COUNTIES AND STATES. By Alexander L. Radomski and Anita U. Mills. Welfare Research Report 1. Division of Research, 1964. 85 pp. 55 cents. Focuses on the counties and States which fall in the fifth quintile (lowest fifth) according to family income. As background, an analysis is presented of the major income patterns of the 45 million families enumerated in the 1960 census, including significant rural-urban differences and regional variations.

TREND REPORT: GRAPHIC PRESENTATION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND RELATED DATA. Bureau of Family Services, December 1963. 81 pp. Statistical data relating to public assistance programs from 1936 through fiscal year 1963.

NEEDED RESEARCH ON SOCIAL WORK MANPOWER. With Particular Reference to Program Areas for Which the Federal Government Has Responsibility. By David G. French. Bureau of Family Services, 1964. 41 pp. A report to the HEW Task Force on Social Work Education and Manpower by Dr. French, Associate Professor in the School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare of Brandeis University, at the request of the Bureau of Family Services. The report provides a framework for viewing problems in social work training and manpower and identifies some specific problems and problem areas.

GROUP SERVICES IN PUBLIC WELFARE: GUIDES FOR ADMINISTRATION AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT. By Harleigh B. Trecker. P.A. Report No. 55. Bureau of Family Services, 1964. 65 pp. 30 cents. For use by agency administrators, supervisors, and social workers in providing appropriate group services to public assistance recipients.

THE STATE AGENCY'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOCAL OPERATIONS: ADMINISTRATIVE SUPERVISION. Organization and Management in Public Assistance Series. Bureau of Family Services, 1964. 22 pp. Analyzes the nature and scope of the dual State and local responsibility for public welfare, traces its development, and details essential elements in administrative supervision.

RESEARCH RELATING TO CHILDREN: Studies in Progress on Growth and Development; Personality and Adjustment; Educational Process; Exceptional Children; The Child in the Family; Social, Economic, and Cultural Influences; Health Services and Surveys; Social Services--February 1963-February 1964. Children's Bureau Bulletin 17. 1964. 124 pp. 75 cents.

FEDERAL GRANTS FOR TRAINING OF PERSONNEL FOR WORK IN THE FIELD OF CHILD WELFARE. Children's Bureau, 1964. 23 pp. Revised ed.

MENTAL HEALTH IN THE CHILD HEALTH CONFERENCE: AN EVALUATION OF THE ATTITUDE STUDY PROJECT OF THE NEW YORK CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT. By Harold Jacobziner, David M. Levy, Edward A. Suchman, and Grace O'Neill. Children's Bureau Publication 407. 1964. 108 pp. 40 cents. The Attitude Study Project placed in the hands of the pediatrician, the general practitioner, and the nurse the responsibility for mental health guidance of children and their parents.

WHEN TEENAGES TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN: A GUIDE FOR BABYSITTERS. Children's Bureau Publication 409, Public Health Service Publication 1179. 1964. 60 pp. 25 cents. Includes chapters on getting along with parents and children, hints on play, hints on feeding, safety advice, baby care, putting children to bed and keeping them there, what to do in cases of emergency.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS. Edited by Nathan E. Cohen. National Association of Social Workers, New York, 1964. 391 pp. $3.50. Model for viewing social problems from a social work viewpoint tested in respect to specific problems.

AUTOMATION AND PUBLIC WELFARE. American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, 1964. 69 pp. $1.50. Proceedings of a conference

*U.S. Government publications for which prices are listed may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (25 percent discount on lots of 100 or more). Inquiries or orders for other publications should be directed to the publisher or issuing agency.

sponsored by the American Foundation on Automation and Employment, Inc.

WAR ON POVERTY. By Hubert H. Humphrey. McGraw-Hill, New York, 1964. 206 pp. $4.95. What has been done to combat poverty in recent years and the new efforts, the author feels, the country is now ready to make. Includes a chapter on the progress and problems of public welfare programs and a brief discussion of the newly launched antipoverty program.

PUBLIC WELFARE HOMEMAKERS ON THE JOB IN NORTH CAROLINA. North Carolina State Board of Public Welfare, Raleigh, 1964. 61 pp. Case studies of homemaker services in counties of North Carolina.

THE POOR AMONG US. By Maxwell S. Stewart. Public Affairs Pamphlet FL 362. Public Affairs Committee, New York, 1964. Describes extent of poverty in America and its causes. Outlines the "war on poverty" program and other programs the author sees as being needed.

FAMILY THERAPY: HELP FOR TROUBLED FAMILIES. By George Thomson. Public Affairs Pamphlet FL 356. Public Affairs Committee, New York, 1964. The therapy aimed at breaking the pattern of unhealthy family relationships and thereby reducing the pressures on the emotionally maladjusted individuals.

CLASS, CITIZENSHIP, AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT. By T. H. Marshall. Doubleday, Garden City, N.Y., 1964. 334 pp. $4.50. Collection of essays.

"Programs and Problems in Child Welfare," edited by Alan Keith-Lucas. ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE, vol. 355, September 1964. Entire issue devoted to such topics as child welfare research, AFDC, day care, foster care, and child health.

ROUND-THE-CLOCK COVERAGE IN CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES. Children's Division, American Humane Association, Denver, Colo., 1964. 20 pp. Describes 24-hour child protective services provided in Buffalo, Toronto, and Honolulu.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND AGING IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Edited by Daniel E. Alleger. University of Florida Press, Gainesville, 1964. 114 pp. $3.75. Report on the 13th annual Southern Conference on Gerontology.

NEW THOUGHTS ON OLD AGE. Edited by Robert Kastenbaum. Springer, New York, 1964. 333 pp. $6.75. Describes new theories, attitudes, and research findings on aging.

INCOME, RESOURCES AND NEEDS OF OLDER PEOPLE: SELECTED REFERENCES, 1964. By Elizabeth Ferguson. National Council on the Aging, New York, 1964. 23 pp.

DOUBLE JEOPARDY: THE OLDER NEGRO IN AMERICA TODAY. National Urban League, New York, 1964. 28 pp. The problems facing the older Negro in housing, income, employment, health, recreation, and planning for the future.

MEDICARE FOR THE AGED: An Account of the Debate and How It Started. By Margaret Greenfield. Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, Berkeley, August 1964. 31 pp. Mimeographed.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION ON THE COST OF MEDICAL CARE. American Medical Association, Chicago, 1964. 4 vols. $12. Vol. 1, general report; vol. 2, professional review mechanisms; vol. 3, significant medical advances; vol. 4, changing patterns of hospital care.

LET'S UNDERSTAND HOME CARE. American Public Welfare Association, Chicago, 1964. 36 pp. $1. Collection of four papers defining and describing home care.

MENTAL RETARDATION: ITS BIOLOGICAL FACTORS--HOPE THROUGH RESEARCH. Public Health Service Publication No. 1152. 1964. 15 cents. Reviews research findings on causes of damage to the brain that leads to mental retardation. Also offers suggestions on what can be done to prevent mental retardation and recommendations on the care of retarded persons.

BLINDNESS 1964. American Association of Workers for the Blind, Washington, D.C., 1964. 175 pp. First issue of an annual publication. Contains detailed articles on Government-sponsored research, aging and blindness, social welfare trends, and other topics.

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES: FISCAL YEARS 1962, 1963, AND 1964. National Science Foundation, 1964. NSF 64-11. 180 pp. $1. Compilation and analysis of statistical and other information provided by the Federal agencies.

THE SETTLEMENT WAY IN PHILADELPHIA. By Lucy Carner. Delaware Valley Settlement Alliance, Philadelphia, 1964. 67 pp. $1. An account of the movement since its beginning in the 19th century.

Program and Operating Statistics

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE IN AUGUST 1964

In August the total number of persons aided under the six public assistance programs[1] was 7.8 million--about the same as in July. The number of recipients of aid to families with dependent children declined 12,900 or 0.3 percent in August, reflecting mainly the decrease of 13,400 in the unemployed-parent segment. Although August was the fourth consecutive month in which the total number of AFDC recipients decreased, the number was still 266,000 or 6.8 percent greater than in August 1963.

For old-age assistance the August decrease of 9,400 or 0.4 percent resulted largely from a decrease of 9,100 recipients in Minnesota. That State reported a substantial drop in post payments for medical care made in behalf of aged persons who had been transferred from old-age assistance to medical assistance for the aged in June. In the Nation as a whole the changes in number of recipients were relatively small in aid to the blind (a drop of 200 or 0.2 percent) and in aid to the permanently and totally disabled (a rise of 2,600 or 0.5 percent).

Nationally, general assistance showed an increase of 10,900 (1.6 percent) in the number of persons assisted in August. The rise, however, centered in Ohio where supplementation of AFDC in Cuyahoga County for school clothing was mainly responsible for an increase of 19,000 persons. For medical assistance for the aged a large part of the increase of 21,600 or 11.6 percent in the number of recipients occurred in States that had initiated payments in July or August.

Expenditures for assistance in August, including vendor payments for medical care, totaled $422.1 million--slightly less than in July. The largest changes were the decreases in old-age assistance ($3.5 million or 2.0 percent) and in AFDC ($1.1 million or 0.8 percent) and the increase in medical assistance for the aged ($2.9 million or 8.1 percent).

For the Nation as a whole the average money payment per recipient in August was a few cents higher than in July under most of the programs. State action to raise payments was limited. In AFDC, Oregon authorized extra allowances for school children in grades 6-12 for the school year 1964-65. For each child the additional amount (to be provided in a lump sum) will be made available in August, September, or October.

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[1] Data for specified types of assistance under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged are classified with data for separate State programs for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, or medical assistance for the aged.

Table 1. Number of recipients of public assistance in the United States, by month, August 1963-August 1964 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes cases receiving only vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Old-age assistance 2/	Medical assistance for the aged 2/	Aid to the blind 2/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 2/	Aid to families with dependent children			General assistance 4/	
					Families	Total recipients 3/	Children	Cases	Recipients
	Number of recipients								
1963									
August	2,194,275	147,983	98,140	470,174	954,957	3,912,137	2,933,228	326,000	768,000
September	2,191,593	143,424	97,954	472,162	951,818	3,902,605	2,930,806	322,000	754,000
October	2,196,430	157,038	98,177	475,490	953,930	3,908,819	2,936,723	326,000	766,000
November	2,194,387	152,872	97,843	477,464	955,343	3,921,560	2,946,317	322,000	764,000
December	2,193,581	149,880	97,793	479,312	966,779	3,980,667	2,987,197	352,000	872,000
1964									
January	2,190,006	156,788	97,709	482,432	983,071	4,060,209	3,042,643	376,000	951,000
February	2,188,506	160,471	97,617	486,286	999,970	4,141,730	3,098,336	374,000	933,000
March	2,188,610	172,736	97,760	490,156	1,013,313	4,206,817	3,148,698	374,000	914,000
April	2,186,711	176,416	97,631	493,974	1,023,504	4,261,988	3,188,192	360,000	845,000
May	2,185,137	181,056	97,582	497,451	1,021,647	4,253,591	3,183,965	335,000	746,000
June	2,181,957	187,141	97,409	501,429	1,014,139	4,214,901	3,159,474	325,000	707,000
July	2,177,085	185,641	97,259	508,902	1,009,211	4,191,264	3,142,843	321,000	700,000
August	2,167,687	207,226	97,063	511,498	1,006,087	4,178,407	3,134,317	322,000	710,000
	Percentage change from previous month								
1963									
August	+0.1	+5.6	(5/)	+0.8	-0.3	(5/)	(5/)	+0.3	-0.2
September	-.1	-3.1	-0.2	+.4	-.3	-0.2	-0.1	-1.3	-1.8
October	+.2	+9.5	+.2	+.7	+.2	+.2	+.2	+1.5	+1.6
November	-.1	-2.7	-.3	+.4	+.1	+.3	+.3	-1.5	-.2
December	(6/)	-2.0	-.1	+.4	+1.2	+1.5	+1.4	+9.6	+14.1
1964									
January	-.2	+4.6	-.1	+.6	+1.7	+2.0	+1.9	+6.6	+9.1
February	-.1	+2.3	-.1	+.8	+1.7	+2.0	+1.8	-.6	-1.9
March	(5/)	+7.6	+.1	+.8	+1.3	+1.6	+1.6	(6/)	-2.1
April	-.1	+2.1	-.1	+.8	+1.0	+1.3	+1.3	-3.7	-7.6
May	-.1	+2.6	-.1	+.7	-.2	(6/)	-.1	-6.9	-11.6
June	-.1	+3.4	-.2	+.8	-.7	-.9	-.8	-3.1	-5.3
July	-.2	-.8	-.2	+1.5	-.5	-.6	-.5	-1.2	-1.0
August	-.4	+11.6	-.2	+.5	-.3	-.3	-.3	+.5	+1.6

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents data for recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana for all months and Nebraska beginning November 1963; data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 2. Amount of public assistance payments in the United States, by month, August 1963-August 1964 1/

[Except for general assistance, includes vendor payments for medical care]

Year and month	Total 2/	Old-age assistance 3/	Medical assistance for the aged 3/	Aid to the blind 3/	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled 3/	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 4/
	Amount of assistance						
1963							
August	$391,269,000	$167,109,786	$29,642,387	$8,009,157	$35,424,031	$121,184,131	$21,399,000
September	391,514,000	168,441,224	28,202,295	7,972,555	35,667,016	121,842,043	21,147,000
October	399,682,000	169,526,267	31,851,812	8,109,029	36,287,197	123,436,945	21,742,000
November	393,517,000	168,016,542	28,965,741	7,990,500	35,943,652	122,803,458	21,209,000
December	402,511,000	168,983,570	30,212,494	8,021,573	36,301,752	126,646,605	23,951,000
1964							
January	407,261,000	168,976,922	30,929,251	8,013,048	36,599,229	128,916,121	25,665,000
February	414,664,000	171,345,730	31,757,790	8,076,895	37,336,550	132,718,951	24,988,000
March	424,754,000	172,520,773	34,679,610	8,140,935	38,241,308	136,836,208	25,155,000
April	427,748,000	171,440,998	36,532,021	8,167,521	38,683,146	139,562,947	24,063,000
May	422,742,000	171,192,802	35,219,429	8,200,759	38,975,943	138,444,208	21,830,000
June	422,689,000	171,148,145	36,836,751	8,190,942	39,359,870	137,029,371	20,985,000
July	423,375,000	171,666,945	36,264,602	8,218,116	40,135,587	137,361,814	21,082,000
August	422,065,000	168,182,414	39,191,300	8,196,986	39,827,599	136,242,252	20,913,000
	Percentage change from previous month						
1963							
August	+0.2	-0.6	+4.3	-0.4	+0.9	+0.5	-0.1
September	+.1	+.8	-4.9	-.5	+.7	+.5	-1.2
October	+2.1	+.6	+12.9	+1.7	+1.7	+1.3	+2.8
November	-1.5	-.9	-9.1	-1.5	-.9	-.5	-2.4
December	+2.3	+.6	+4.3	+.4	+1.0	+3.1	+12.9
1964							
January	+1.2	(5/)	+2.4	-.1	+.8	+1.8	+7.2
February	+1.8	+1.4	+2.7	+.8	+2.0	+2.9	-2.6
March	+2.4	+.7	+9.2	+.8	+2.4	+3.1	+.7
April	+.7	-.6	+5.3	+.3	+1.2	+2.0	-4.3
May	-1.2	-.1	-3.6	+.4	+.8	-.8	-9.3
June	(5/)	(5/)	+4.6	-.1	+1.0	-1.0	-3.9
July	+.2	+.3	-1.6	+.3	+2.0	+.2	+.5
August	-.3	-2.0	+8.1	-.3	-.8	-.8	-.8

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Total exceeds sum of columns because of inclusion of vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special medical funds; data for such expenditures partly estimated for some States. 3/ Represents data for payments to recipients of the specified type of assistance under separate State programs and under State programs for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Partly estimated. Excludes Idaho and Indiana for all months and Nebraska beginning November 1963; data not available. 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 3. Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, August 1964 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	July 1964 in--		August 1963 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/.....	2,167,687	$168,182,414	$77.59	-0.4	-2.0	-1.2	+0.6
Ala.....	110,671	7,428,508	67.12	+.2	-.2	+3.3	+2.8
Alaska 3/.....	1,387	4/ 132,116	95.25	-1.4	+16.3	-1.1	+13.0
Ariz.....	13,276	833,008	62.75	+1.4	+6.9	-.5	+.5
Ark.....	58,474	3,762,351	64.34	(5/)	+1.2	+1.8	+2.1
Calif.....	272,498	29,518,574	108.33	+.2	-2.4	+2.6	+3.4
Colo. 2/.....	44,749	4,135,515	92.42	+1.2	-4.1	-9.4	-20.0
Conn.....	7,480	601,979	80.48	-2.0	-6.7	-12.9	-16.6
Del.....	1,316	82,372	62.59	+1.5	-3.2	+20.2	+18.7
D. C.....	2,417	214,649	88.81	+.5	+2.0	-5.4	-3.4
Fla. 3/.....	72,821	4,857,576	66.71	+1.0	+1.8	+2.7	+7.8
Ga.....	92,084	5,119,833	55.60	+.2	-.7	-.1	+1.8
Guam 6/.....	159	5,629	35.40	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	1,171	73,659	62.90	+.9	-26.4	+1.6	-10.0
Idaho.....	4,581	337,485	73.67	-.8	-1.6	-10.7	-8.3
Ill. 3/.....	57,675	5,084,396	88.16	-.6	-.5	-6.4	-4.1
Ind.....	23,051	1,849,930	80.25	-.5	-3.8	-3.3	+2.9
Iowa.....	28,347	2,606,640	91.95	-.6	(7/)	-4.9	-2.0
Kans.....	21,922	1,939,864	88.49	-.3	-2.2	-10.0	-12.5
Ky. 3/.....	57,059	3,515,186	61.61	+.8	+3.0	+4.4	+5.6
La.....	130,366	11,090,219	85.07	+.2	+.2	+1.4	+8.0
Maine 3/.....	11,110	936,644	84.31	-.1	-.1	-.5	+5.0
Md. 3/.....	9,699	703,150	72.50	+.6	+.3	+3.4	+4.5
Mass.....	53,975	4,753,610	88.07	-.4	-2.7	-3.4	+5.3
Mich.....	49,747	4,585,168	92.17	-.1	-1.2	-1.5	+24.3
Minn.....	36,239	2,958,314	81.63	-20.1	-42.6	-16.4	-36.4
Miss.....	73,847	2,891,755	39.16	(7/)	+2.1	-3.3	-.7
Mo.....	103,114	6,970,075	67.60	-.2	-.4	-1.9	+2.0
Mont.....	5,381	385,711	71.68	-.3	-.3	-6.0	-1.1
Nebr.....	12,599	1,150,249	91.30	-.1	-1.3	-1.8	+10.5
Nev.....	2,579	230,058	89.20	+.3	+.9	+.7	+1.5
N. H.....	4,434	447,405	100.90	-.6	-1.0	-3.9	-3.8
N. J.....	13,949	1,125,357	80.68	+.2	+.6	-4.9	-4.6
N. Mex. 3/.....	10,788	820,999	76.10	(5/)	+10.8	-.3	-4.3
N. Y.....	56,198	5,108,941	90.91	-.2	-2.0	(7/)	+2.0
N. C.....	43,576	2,718,888	62.39	-.1	-1.4	-1.7	+8.0
N. Dak. 3/.....	5,337	480,250	89.99	-1.0	-3.7	-5.8	+2.1
Ohio.....	83,604	7,206,309	86.20	-.5	(5/)	-2.5	-.7
Okla. 3/.....	83,234	7,931,839	95.30	-.2	-.3	-.6	-.1
Oreg.....	10,809	759,538	70.27	-1.4	-.4	-17.6	-11.3
Pa.....	46,569	3,407,418	73.17	-.5	+3.2	-2.6	-4.5
P. R.....	31,746	285,951	9.01	-.7	-5.2	-6.2	-9.0
R. I. 3/.....	5,967	563,909	94.50	+.1	-.1	-1.3	+10.8
S. C.....	25,948	1,290,430	49.73	-.2	+1.6	-3.7	-.1
S. Dak.....	7,216	615,135	85.25	-.3	-.1	-4.9	+.5
Tenn.....	45,237	2,402,374	53.11	(7/)	+2.8	-4.7	+3.7
Tex.....	229,614	16,053,342	69.91	+.1	(7/)	+1.4	+.9
Utah.....	4,976	357,939	71.93	-.6	+2.2	-8.5	-16.9
Vt. 3/.....	5,458	468,336	85.81	+.1	-.2	-.1	+1.4
V. I.....	451	16,728	37.09	-.4	+8.4	-6.6	-6.7
Va.....	13,378	837,652	62.61	(7/)	+1.5	-1.1	+3.7
Wash.....	33,065	2,467,784	74.63	-1.5	-12.7	-3.5	-3.2
W. Va.....	14,501	715,024	49.31	-.5	-.2	-5.8	-.9
Wis.....	29,327	3,135,521	106.92	-.3	(5/)	-3.3	+9.5
Wyo.....	2,511	211,122	84.08	-.6	(5/)	-3.5	-.9

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes 3,795 recipients aged 60-64 in Colorado and payments of $333,013 to these recipients. Such payments were made without Federal participation. 3/ Represents aid to the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled, or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ In addition, supplemental payments of $8,928 from general assistance funds were made to 17 recipients. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Data for June; later data not available. 7/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 4. Medical assistance for the aged: Recipients and payments for recipients, by State, August 1964 1/

State	Number of recipients 2/	Payments for recipients		Percentage change from July 1964	
		Total amount	Average	Number	Amount
Total.....	207,226	$39,191,300	$189.12	+11.6	+8.1
Ala.....	260	56,504	217.32	+2.0	-22.3
Ark.....	2,669	152,271	57.05	-4.3	+11.7
Calif.....	29,794	8,845,168	296.88	+1.7	+3.8
Colo.....	4,166	4/ 658,882	158.16	(3/)	(3/)
Conn.....	5,974	4/ 1,175,719	196.81	-7.1	-.6
D. C.....	809	211,301	261.19	+3.5	-5.6
Fla. 5/.....	620	230,889	372.40	+21.3	+20.5
Guam 6/.....	23	1,108	(7/)	---	---
Hawaii 5/.....	214	28,725	134.23	-60.1	-86.4
Idaho.....	2,110	284,807	134.98	+1.9	-.1
Ill. 5/.....	1,241	566,955	456.85	-7.9	+4.5
Iowa.....	5,998	522,833	87.17	+8.7	+15.7
Kans.....	2,370	4/ 348,136	146.89	+.7	+1.0
Ky. 5/.....	7,835	275,753	35.20	+20.2	+18.1
La.....	456	90,943	199.44	+54.6	+115.4
Maine 5/.....	317	70,681	222.97	-6.8	-24.3
Md. 5/.....	10,700	386,111	36.09	+5.1	+51.1
Mass.....	27,081	4/ 4,494,498	165.96	+.4	+2.0
Mich.....	5,548	1,934,445	348.67	+.7	-4.7
Minn.....	8,886	4/ 1,496,546	168.42	+63.6	+481.6
Nebr.....	144	48,358	335.82	-10.6	-50.2
N. H.....	693	36,407	52.54	-22.8	+16.8
N. J.....	5,155	4/ 1,196,062	232.02	-1.4	-1.9
N. Y.....	34,394	4/ 10,760,055	312.85	+.5	+.9
N. Dak. 5/.....	8/ 1,133	4/ 238,112	210.16	-2.2	-7.4
Okla. 5/.....	961	137,310	142.88	-5.4	-16.3
Oreg.....	3,663	543,324	148.33	-2.6	-1.1
Pa.....	7,864	1,700,043	216.18	-.3	+8.9
P. R.....	3,608	112,676	31.23	+14.3	+9.0
S. C.....	611	88,354	144.61	+128.0	+163.6
S. Dak.....	261	17,560	67.28	+47.5	+74.2
Tenn.....	6,946	259,246	37.32	+80.7	+37.2
Utah.....	2,194	247,767	112.93	+2.0	-2.0
Vt. 5/.....	114	24,678	216.47	-23.0	-9.2
V. I.....	31	226	(7/)	-81.3	-95.5
Va.....	1,552	180,497	116.30	+29.3	+44.7
Wash.....	9,324	1,328,384	142.47	-6.1	-6.7
W. Va.....	11,127	345,013	31.01	+274.3	+553.3
Wis.....	365	83,910	229.89	(3/)	(3/)
Wyo.....	15	11,043	(7/)	(7/)	(7/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Persons for whom vendor payments were made during the report month. 3/ First payments made in August 1964. 4/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $10 in Colorado, $1,174 in Connecticut, $11,053 in Kansas, $99,752 in Massachusetts, $34,323 in Minnesota, $8,756 in New Jersey, $50,909 in New York, and $2,459 in North Dakota. 5/ Represents medical assistance for the aged under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled and medical assistance for the aged. 6/ Data for June; later data not available. 7/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 8/ Includes an unknown number of cases receiving only money payments.

Table 5. Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, August 1964 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	July 1964 in--		August 1963 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2/	97,063	$8,196,986	$84.45	-0.2	-0.3	-1.1	+2.3
Ala.	1,785	119,429	66.91	+.7	+2.2	+4.9	+47.2
Alaska 3/	109	8,609	78.98	-1.8	+2.6	+3.8	+8.2
Ariz.	826	59,699	72.27	-.6	-.9	-2.8	-4.0
Ark.	1,955	140,114	71.67	0	-.6	-1.3	+.8
Calif. 2/	12,540	1,677,433	133.77	(4/)	+.5	+2.5	+7.3
Colo.	248	20,303	81.87	-2.4	-10.0	-2.0	-1.0
Conn.	311	33,986	109.28	-.6	-.5	+1.3	+1.3
Del.	300	23,833	79.44	-1.6	-.9	+4.9	+11.8
D. C.	202	14,897	73.75	-1.5	+.3	+9.8	+11.6
Fla. 3/	2,616	177,874	67.99	+.8	+1.6	+.5	+3.8
Ga.	3,185	188,025	59.03	+.3	-.6	+2.2	+3.1
Guam 5/	6	132	(6/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/	70	6,692	95.60	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Idaho	135	9,900	73.33	+1.5	+.5	+3.8	+7.9
Ill. 3/	2,532	229,408	90.60	-.4	(4/)	-7.9	-11.2
Ind.	1,782	150,046	84.20	-.4	-6.8	-1.5	+4.9
Iowa	1,174	119,231	101.56	-1.1	-.4	-6.7	-5.1
Kans.	505	46,596	92.27	-.4	-.2	-6.3	-5.4
Ky. 3/	2,448	175,713	71.78	+.8	+2.9	+2.4	+4.3
La.	2,811	229,614	81.68	-.4	+.1	-.5	-.1
Maine 3/	334	28,152	84.29	0	-.3	-18.5	-16.5
Md. 3/	393	31,726	80.73	-.8	+.1	-2.0	+3.0
Mass.	2,283	311,695	136.53	+.2	+3.7	+1.1	+9.4
Mich.	1,667	150,860	90.50	-.5	+1.5	-.7	+15.8
Minn.	1,075	111,705	103.91	+.2	-10.9	-4.0	-4.0
Miss.	2,782	125,483	45.11	-2.1	-1.7	-10.3	-6.5
Mo. 2/	4,565	342,375	75.00	-.1	-.1	-1.6	+5.4
Mont.	251	20,450	81.47	+.4	-2.5	-8.4	-2.7
Nebr.	640	68,075	106.37	-.8	+3.2	-4.0	+6.3
Nev.	160	18,988	118.68	0	+.1	-5.3	-5.3
N. H.	256	27,287	106.59	0	-.5	-2.3	-.5
N. J.	959	82,523	86.05	+.6	+1.6	+1.9	+12.2
N. Mex. 3/	347	31,461	90.67	+2.7	+10.3	+.9	-1.7
N. Y.	3,172	354,168	111.65	-.7	-1.4	-.9	+1.2
N. C.	5,055	337,057	66.68	-.7	+.1	-1.7	+4.8
N. Dak. 3/	78	6,803	87.22	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Ohio	3,340	278,529	83.39	-.4	-1.9	-2.5	-2.3
Okla. 3/	1,673	203,266	121.50	-.7	-.4	-2.6	-1.4
Oreg.	423	38,013	89.87	+.7	+8.6	+8.7	+14.0
Pa. 2/	17,852	1,325,207	74.23	-.1	-1.2	+.1	-1.2
P. R.	1,465	12,192	8.32	-1.4	-2.0	-4.6	-8.0
R. I. 3/	100	9,194	91.94	(6/)	+.7	-2.0	+7.1
S. C.	1,795	107,725	60.01	+.5	+2.4	+5.5	+6.7
S. Dak.	122	8,456	69.31	+.8	+1.0	-10.9	-5.5
Tenn.	2,166	113,898	52.58	-.6	-.1	-7.9	-6.2
Tex.	4,797	333,202	69.46	(7/)	+.2	-3.9	-3.1
Utah	169	14,528	85.96	-2.3	+2.4	-6.6	-6.1
Vt. 3/	114	7,984	70.04	0	+.8	+2.7	+8.2
V. I.	15	500	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)
Va.	1,139	79,515	69.81	+.4	+3.3	-.7	+6.5
Wash.	667	57,719	86.54	-.3	-8.7	+2.3	+4.0
W. Va.	809	38,514	47.61	-.5	-2.3	-6.3	-5.7
Wis.	800	83,579	104.47	-.9	-1.0	-3.5	-1.8
Wyo.	60	4,623	77.05	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Data include recipients of payments made without Federal participation and payments to these recipients as follows: California, $17,887 to 111 recipients; Missouri, $51,035 to 676 recipients; and Pennsylvania, $947,606 to 12,848 recipients. 3/ Represents aid to the blind under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 5/ Data for June; later data not available. 6/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 7/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6. Aid to the permanently and totally disabled: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, August 1964 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from--			
		Total amount	Average	July 1964 in--		August 1963 in--	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	511,498	$39,827,599	$77.86	+0.5	-0.8	+8.8	+12.4
Ala.....	14,671	677,161	46.16	+.6	+.4	+6.5	+8.4
Alaska 2/.....	180	27,332	151.84	+11.8	+47.8	(3/)	(3/)
Ariz.....	3,064	206,924	67.53	+2.1	+2.5	+50.6	+48.9
Ark.....	9,277	551,765	59.48	+.3	+1.4	+3.9	+9.0
Calif.....	51,383	5,746,322	111.83	+1.6	-1.5	+41.9	+44.6
Colo.....	9,989	473,459	47.40	-1.1	-5.4	+71.3	+11.9
Conn.....	7,243	549,562	75.87	-.4	-3.5	+7.4	+17.1
Del.....	425	31,561	74.26	+.7	+1.9	-1.2	+2.1
D. C.....	3,147	247,650	78.69	+.1	+.3	+6.6	+8.1
Fla. 2/.....	16,787	1,197,441	71.33	+3.1	+2.8	+10.6	+15.1
Ga.....	26,446	1,547,119	58.50	+.4	-.8	+3.6	+4.7
Guam 4/.....	54	1,34~	24.96	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 2/.....	868	68,326	78.72	-10.2	-58.2	-22.4	-55.8
Idaho.....	2,884	164,531	57.05	+.6	+.4	+17.5	+22.4
Ill. 2/.....	28,296	2,630,078	92.95	+.2	+.3	+1.9	-2.9
Ind.....	1,235	136,568	110.58	+6.0	+2.7	+193.4	+136.6
Iowa.....	1,178	97,027	82.37	+2.7	+2.3	+19.6	+19.9
Kans.....	4,693	508,300	108.31	+.1	-1.2	+8.3	+14.5
Ky. 2/.....	10,129	753,185	74.36	+1.7	+3.5	+8.9	+11.6
La.....	19,052	1,110,645	58.30	+.8	+1.1	+4.2	+6.1
Maine 2/.....	2,247	197,542	87.91	+.5	+.8	-5.9	-4.1
Md. 2/.....	7,514	585,466	77.92	+.7	+.6	+10.8	+12.0
Mass.....	12,090	1,696,792	140.35	+.8	-.1	+12.8	+20.4
Mich.....	8,071	893,507	110.71	+3.8	+4.1	+18.1	+22.7
Minn.....	3,525	215,033	61.00	+.6	+.5	+2.6	+12.4
Miss.....	17,857	775,868	43.45	+1.3	+1.2	+12.6	+21.8
Mo.....	14,717	1,045,637	71.05	+.1	+1.2	(5/)	+5.6
Mont.....	1,297	101,630	78.36	+.9	+.9	+2.9	+6.9
Nebr.....	2,493	231,888	93.02	+.8	-1.1	+10.8	+27.3
N. H.....	579	65,273	112.73	+.7	-1.5	+9.7	+8.4
N. J.....	8,560	823,527	96.21	+1.2	+1.0	+7.6	+9.3
N. Mex. 2/.....	3,735	327,509	87.69	+1.4	+10.9	+13.9	+10.5
N. Y.....	35,081	4,537,756	129.35	(6/)	+1.1	+.3	+5.5
N. C.....	21,872	1,540,790	70.45	-.4	-2.7	+.2	+5.7
N. Dak. 2/.....	1,503	163,790	108.98	+.7	-2.5	+18.3	+31.0
Ohio.....	19,099	1,406,068	73.62	+.5	-7.7	+6.7	-2.6
Okla. 2/.....	13,285	1,469,554	110.62	+.5	+.9	+11.1	+13.0
Oreg.....	7,668	516,421	67.35	-1.6	+.2	+1.6	+9.5
Pa.....	19,919	1,438,873	72.24	+.6	-.7	+2.5	+15.7
P. R.....	21,149	181,975	8.60	-.9	-1.1	-2.4	-2.3
R. I. 2/.....	2,754	261,448	94.93	+.1	+.5	+4.8	+10.0
S. C.....	8,721	449,656	51.56	+.6	+2.7	+4.4	+5.5
S. Dak.....	1,091	77,042	70.62	0	+.5	-.8	+3.8
Tenn.....	12,704	641,440	50.49	+.9	(5/)	+3.9	+5.0
Tex.....	9,501	543,446	57.20	+1.2	+1.2	+10.0	+9.5
Utah.....	4,836	342,936	70.91	+1.9	+4.2	+3.1	-8.0
Vt. 2/.....	1,101	89,067	80.90	+.5	+1.6	+15.4	+34.3
V. I.....	89	3,018	33.91	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Va.....	6,762	451,582	66.78	+.6	+1.3	+4.5	+8.0
Wash.....	18,073	986,444	54.58	-2.4	-16.1	+3.5	+6.0
W. Va.....	6,001	302,745	50.45	-1.0	-2.9	-9.4	-7.0
Wis.....	5,981	690,488	115.45	+.2	+.3	+10.2	+15.7
Wyo.....	622	47,084	75.70	+1.0	-2.4	+7.6	+.2

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Represents aid to the permanently and totally disabled under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Percentage change not computed on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ Data for June; later data not available. 5/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 7. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State August 1964 1/

/Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
					Average per--		July 1964 in--		August 1963 in--	
		Total 2/	Children	Total amount	Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 3/ 4/....	1,006,087	4,178,407	3,134,317	$136,242,252	$135.42	$32.61	-0.3	-0.8	+6.8	+12.4
Ala. 3/.....	20,229	82,991	65,511	968,131	47.86	11.67	-8.5	-8.6	-9.2	-8.9
Alaska 3/.....	1,260	4,573	3,483	159,459	126.55	34.87	-2.4	-2.4	+2.9	+4.4
Ariz. 3/.....	9,398	40,380	30,374	1,176,764	125.21	29.14	-.5	-.3	-3.3	-2.9
Ark.....	6,989	28,797	21,643	486,574	69.62	16.90	-.7	(5/)	+8.6	+6.7
Calif. 3/ 4/...	118,352	480,534	358,011	20,873,035	176.36	43.44	-.2	+.4	+34.2	+33.2
Colo.....	10,420	40,876	31,699	1,433,549	137.58	35.07	+.4	-1.9	+5.0	+.5
Conn. 4/.....	14,409	57,317	41,453	2,612,131	181.28	45.57	-2.0	-7.2	+17.4	+20.5
Del. 4/.....	2,379	9,972	7,007	300,791	126.44	30.16	-6.1	+1.7	+11.4	+51.8
D. C.....	4,066	19,288	15,478	631,027	155.20	32.72	+.4	+.4	+3.9	+4.5
Fla.....	27,534	104,443	84,098	1,676,115	60.87	16.05	+1.8	+2.1	(6/)	-2.2
Ga.....	16,184	65,207	49,917	1,442,592	89.14	22.12	+1.8	+1.5	+10.3	+4.8
Guam 7/.....	123	629	524	7,767	63.15	12.35	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 4/.....	3,119	13,423	9,970	492,835	158.01	36.72	+.6	-9.6	+.5	-8.5
Idaho.....	2,460	9,480	6,944	360,781	146.66	38.06	-1.2	-.9	-1.4	-8.4
Ill. 3/ 4/.....	55,246	259,204	199,258	11,413,112	206.59	44.03	-.3	+.8	(5/)	+4.0
Ind. 3/.....	11,924	48,114	35,892	1,388,870	116.48	28.87	-.5	-.9	+.6	+4.2
Iowa.....	10,525	42,105	30,656	1,599,067	151.93	37.98	+.3	+.4	-1.9	+2.4
Kans. 3/ 4/....	8,003	33,671	25,891	1,294,477	161.75	38.44	-.6	+1.2	+16.8	+20.0
Ky. 3/.....	20,318	78,603	56,530	1,953,487	96.15	24.85	+1.0	+2.6	+1.5	+1.5
La. 3/.....	23,442	102,506	77,625	2,363,090	100.81	23.05	+1.4	+2.3	+4.7	+5.4
Maine.....	5,275	19,262	14,242	556,431	105.48	28.89	-.8	-.9	-10.3	-12.8
Md. 3/ 4/.....	16,817	72,322	55,820	2,396,169	142.48	33.13	+1.3	+2.9	+19.8	+23.2
Mass. 4/.....	24,352	91,095	68,072	4,261,539	175.00	46.78	+.6	+.2	+17.6	+24.3
Mich. 3/ 4/....	39,318	159,555	116,874	5,590,114	142.18	35.04	+.5	-.7	+24.4	+24.4
Minn. 3/.....	13,133	48,293	37,806	2,349,384	178.89	48.65	-.2	-4.5	+13.0	+14.0
Miss.....	20,861	83,057	66,349	818,881	39.25	9.86	(5/)	(5/)	+2.3	+13.7
Mo. 3/.....	26,013	106,042	80,770	2,565,340	98.62	24.19	-.1	+.3	+1.5	+3.8
Mont.....	1,775	7,125	5,509	250,046	140.87	35.09	-.2	-.5	+3.1	+7.2
Nebr.....	3,680	15,141	11,605	463,103	125.84	30.59	+.5	(6.)	+10.7	+15.1
Nev.....	1,152	4,721	3,741	147,811	128.31	31.31	-1.0	-1.8	-4.1	-5.9
N. H.....	1,027	4,181	3,120	177,376	172.71	42.42	+.1	-2.0	+5.3	+2.8
N. J.....	25,610	101,348	76,675	4,914,941	191.91	48.50	+.7	+.5	+12.2	+15.0
N. Mex. 3/.....	7,714	31,717	24,156	1,084,149	140.54	34.18	-.2	-.5	+2.7	+3.7
N. Y. 4/.....	113,953	491,323	360,620	22,012,951	193.18	44.80	+.4	-.7	+12.1	+19.5
N. C. 3/.....	25,755	106,475	79,317	2,580,531	100.20	24.24	-1.3	-1.5	-2.9	+1.1
N. Dak.....	1,861	7,355	5,647	311,385	167.32	42.34	+.6	+.7	+13.5	+26.7
Ohio 4/.....	40,986	171,115	127,703	5,267,916	128.53	30.79	+1.1	-5.3	+12.2	+16.1
Okla. 3/ 4/....	18,522	72,934	54,144	2,533,885	136.80	34.74	-.9	-.7	+2.0	+.4
Oreg. 3/ 4/....	7,319	27,926	20,829	1,109,550	151.60	39.73	-1.1	+4.0	+3.8	+8.6
Pa. 4/.....	69,789	309,113	220,528	9,213,213	132.02	29.81	-1.3	-1.9	-7.6	+.6
P. R.....	50,561	204,110	163,202	839,834	16.61	4.11	-.8	-14.5	-5.0	+6.8
R. I. 4/.....	5,793	23,368	17,115	980,599	169.27	41.96	-.2	+.9	+8.7	+14.8
S. C.....	7,442	29,839	23,931	464,077	62.36	15.55	-1.3	-.1	-7.6	-8.7
S. Dak.....	2,768	10,342	7,819	331,251	119.67	32.03	-.2	+.4	+.4	-8.7
Tenn. 3/.....	19,184	76,369	57,759	1,519,835	79.22	19.90	+.5	+.2	-4.2	+3.1
Tex.....	18,849	86,352	65,158	1,567,097	83.14	18.15	+.5	+1.3	+5.7	+4.8
Utah 3/ 4/.....	4,823	19,880	14,401	685,322	142.09	34.47	-1.5	+2.4	+8.3	-4.0
Vt.....	1,398	5,378	3,951	159,849	114.34	29.72	-.7	-.8	+14.3	+11.9
V. I.....	313	1,177	988	20,562	65.69	17.47	+3.2	+5.5	+10.1	+15.6
Va. 3/.....	10,476	44,490	34,226	1,071,568	102.29	24.09	(6/)	+.5	+2.0	+3.8
Wash. 3/ 4/....	15,880	61,733	44,459	2,141,049	134.83	34.68	-5.3	-10.8	+30.7	+16.7
W. Va. 3/ 4/...	25,146	115,370	79,706	3,060,387	121.70	26.53	-.9	-1.5	-8.3	-8.8
Wis. 3/.....	11,313	44,493	33,557	2,037,853	180.13	45.80	(5/)	+.8	+4.6	+7.6
Wyo.....	849	3,293	2,554	124,600	146.76	37.84	+.1	+1.0	+4.3	+5.6

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ Includes data on foster-family care; see table 10. 4/ Includes data on unemployed-parent segment; see table 8. 5/ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent. 6/ Increase of less than 0.05 percent. 7/ Data for June; later data not available.

Table 8. Aid to families with dependent children, unemployed-parent segment: Recipients and payments to recipients, August 1964 1/

[Includes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments]

State	Number of families	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
		Total 2/	Children	Total	Average per--		July 1964 in--		August 1963 in--	
					Family	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total..	62,005	357,439	238,996	$10,959,043	$176.74	$30.66	-3.6	-2.3	+25.2	+33.3
Calif....	9,311	54,730	37,116	1,874,366	201.31	34.25	-3.9	+2.7	(3/)	(3/)
Conn.....	2,042	11,237	7,332	355,324	174.01	31.62	-10.1	+.9	+2.0	+11.7
Del.....	280	1,663	1,220	45,293	161.76	27.24	+.1	+.3	+20.9	+43.7
Hawaii...	301	1,848	1,274	53,679	178.34	29.05	+5.1	-7.2	-10.9	-16.6
Ill.....	6,511	42,072	29,317	1,723,285	264.67	40.96	-2.9	-.6	-16.5	-12.5
Kans.....	336	2,007	1,355	57,036	169.75	28.42	-2.4	-6.8	+1116.4	+941.4
Md.....	371	2,259	1,540	63,320	170.67	28.03	0	-3.5	-9.2	-10.1
Mass.....	635	3,462	2,298	124,577	196.18	35.98	-10.3	-4.4	+50.7	+29.5
Mich.....	3,802	23,780	16,260	715,237	188.12	30.08	-.1	+.6	(3/)	(3/)
N. Y.....	14,005	80,776	54,467	2,526,240	180.38	31.27	-1.2	-3.6	+9.0	+14.1
Ohio.....	2,065	11,635	7,729	335,661	162.55	28.85	-.5	-1.9	(3/)	(3/)
Okla.....	17	95	63	2,685	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	(4/)	-40.6	-41.4
Oreg.....	558	2,917	2,029	99,131	177.65	33.98	-2.7	-10.6	+176.5	+155.0
Pa.....	8,413	46,206	29,965	1,041,710	123.82	22.54	-6.9	-7.8	-32.0	-26.9
R. I.....	524	2,949	1,927	108,580	207.21	36.82	-5.1	-1.3	+3.2	+10.9
Utah.....	787	4,286	2,929	97,439	123.81	22.73	-2.8	+15.7	-1.4	-8.1
Wash.....	1,705	9,006	5,652	216,531	127.00	24.04	-23.1	-22.7	+126.0	+89.9
W. Va....	10,342	56,511	36,523	1,518,949	146.87	26.88	-1.2	-2.1	-7.5	-8.8

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ No program in operation in August 1963. 4/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 families; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients.

Table 9. Aid to families with dependent children: Recipients and money payments to recipients under community work and training programs, by State, August 1964 1/

State	Number of families with an adult on work and training programs	Number of recipients				Money payments to recipients			
		Total 2/	Adults		Children	Total	For work performed on work and training programs	Average per family	
			On work and training programs	Other				Total	For work performed on work and training programs
Total 3/.....	18,859	106,457	18,859	17,570	70,028	$3,090,212	$2,389,935	$163.86	$126.73
California.....	3,557	20,073	3,557	3,336	13,180	786,721	295,271	221.18	83.01
Illinois 4/.....	2,543	15,965	2,543	2,272	11,150	585,010	433,985	230.05	170.66
Kansas.....	43	241	43	36	162	7,686	(5/)	(6/)	---
Maryland.....	150	975	150	146	679	30,172	16,078	201.15	107.19
Ohio.....	1,241	7,245	1,241	1,161	4,843	208,552	188,226	168.05	151.67
Oregon.....	39	190	39	22	129	8,886	3,329	(6/)	(6/)
Pennsylvania 4/.....	701	3,996	701	701	2,594	120,738	106,744	172.24	152.27
Washington.....	286	1,502	286	286	930	40,900	37,069	143.01	129.61
West Virginia.....	10,342	56,511	10,342	9,646	36,523	1,309,233	1,309,233	126.59	126.59

1/ Represents data for community work and training programs under plans for such programs submitted under Section 409 of Social Security Act. 2/ Includes as recipients the children and 1 or both parents or 1 caretaker relative other than a parent in families in which the requirements of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance. 3/ For 8 States reporting on all items; does not include Kansas. 4/ Plan material submitted but not yet approved. 5/ Data not reported. 6/ Averages not computed on base of fewer than 50 families.

Table 10. Aid to families with dependent children receiving foster care: Recipients and payments for foster care, by State, August 1964 1/

State	Number of--				Payments for foster care			
	Children receiving foster care			Families from which children were removed	Total amount	Average per child	In foster homes	In institutions
	Total	In foster homes	In institutions					
Total.....	5,033	2/ 3,967	2/ 170	2,060	$360,632	$71.65	2/ $263,789	2/ $24,168
Ala.....	8	8	0	4	308	(3/)	308	0
Alaska.....	58	58	0	21	5,237	90.29	5,237	0
Ariz.....	187	187	0	66	11,700	62.57	11,700	0
Calif.....	978	894	84	448	92,319	94.40	76,342	15,977
Ill.....	896	(2/)	(2/)	351	72,675	81.11	(2/)	(2/)
Ind.....	114	114	0	43	4,431	38.87	4,431	0
Kans.....	62	59	3	29	5,951	95.98	5,761	190
Ky.....	11	11	0	5	770	(3/)	770	0
La.....	422	398	24	173	28,355	67.19	26,250	2,105
Md.....	390	366	24	140	28,913	74.14	26,783	2,130
Mich.....	40	39	1	17	2,773	(3/)	2,653	120
Minn.....	170	157	13	84	14,872	87.48	12,669	2,203
Mo.....	69	69	0	18	2,172	31.48	2,172	0
N. Mex.....	55	55	0	16	3,162	57.49	3,162	0
N. C.....	28	28	0	8	1,449	(3/)	1,449	0
Okla.....	289	289	0	118	12,418	42.97	12,418	0
Oreg.....	95	95	0	37	6,566	69.12	6,566	0
Tenn.....	218	205	13	70	14,716	67.50	13,720	996
Utah.....	200	200	0	91	10,531	52.66	10,531	0
Va.....	49	49	0	17	1,883	(3/)	1,883	0
Wash.....	507	507	0	219	27,540	54.32	27,540	0
W. Va.....	37	29	8	21	1,983	(3/)	1,536	447
Wis.....	150	150	0	64	9,908	66.05	9,908	0

1/ Data for this segment of the program, shown separately here, are included in data for the total program. All data subject to revision. 2/ Excludes Illinois; breakdown not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 children.

Table 11. General assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, August 1964 1/

/Excludes vendor payments for medical care and cases receiving only such payments/

State	Number of--		Payments to recipients			Percentage change from--			
				Average per--		July 1964 in--		August 1963 in--	
	Cases	Recipients	Total amount	Case	Recipient	Number of recipients	Amount	Number of recipients	Amount
Total 2/.....	322,000	710,000	$20,913,000	$64.91	$29.44	+1.6	-0.8	-7.1	-2.3
Ala.....	63	63	800	12.70	12.70	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
Alaska.....	171	226	9,210	53.86	40.75	-54.8	+9.5	-65.2	-34.0
Ariz.....	1,943	4,713	105,018	54.05	22.28	+15.5	+1.5	-2.7	-19.1
Ark.....	372	1,478	5,644	15.17	3.82	+8.4	-7.4	+6.7	+7.2
Calif.....	24,745	42,276	1,463,863	59.16	34.63	-2.9	+3.1	-37.7	-24.4
Colo.....	1,255	4,253	51,085	40.71	12.01	-4.7	-6.0	-6.7	-6.7
Conn.....	4/ 4,062	4/ 9,447	4/ 253,054	62.30	26.79	-5.4	-2.6	-16.9	-21.8
Del.....	1,535	2,675	77,014	50.17	28.79	-1.0	-.2	+15.6	+15.4
D. C.....	690	755	52,128	75.55	69.04	+14.2	+11.5	+23.4	+24.6
Fla. 5/.....	8,700	(6/)	245,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ga.....	2,235	5,507	68,960	30.85	12.52	+5.8	-.2	+3.4	-8.5
Guam 7/.....	14	29	524	(3/)	(3/)	---	---	---	---
Hawaii.....	1,080	1,373	76,052	70.42	55.39	+6.2	+6.3	+1.3	+8.6
Ill.....	27,637	58,577	2,227,462	80.60	38.03	-.4	-2.1	+4.0	+3.7
Iowa 5/.....	3,500	8,000	130,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kans.....	2,812	6,942	184,170	65.49	26.53	+13.8	+3.7	-17.2	-10.5
Ky.....	1,321	3,926	49,663	37.60	12.65	+4.0	+3.9	-19.7	-21.9
La.....	8,218	8,998	431,183	52.47	47.92	+.8	+1.6	+4.9	+6.0
Maine.....	2,275	7,294	94,414	41.50	12.94	-.3	-7.5	+10.4	+4.4
Md.....	6,382	7,307	469,403	73.55	64.24	+1.2	+1.4	+28.8	+28.9
Mass.....	7,629	15,951	517,978	67.90	32.47	+2.9	-7.0	+4.5	+6.7
Mich.....	21,204	62,892	1,659,390	78.26	26.38	-7.4	-5.7	-35.9	-41.6
Minn.....	9,255	24,089	736,457	79.57	30.57	-2.1	+1.8	-.9	+6.4
Miss.....	1,319	1,745	20,024	15.18	11.48	+3.9	+7.5	+17.7	+31.7
Mo.....	9,527	12,296	625,979	65.71	50.91	+1.4	-.3	+1.5	+3.4
Mont.....	1,328	3,971	56,313	42.40	14.18	-3.2	-5.0	+16.1	+7.5
Nev.....	300	558	19,169	63.90	34.35	-19.2	-5.9	-8.4	+9.1
N. H.....	919	2,927	51,443	55.98	17.58	-1.8	-6.5	+6.8	+10.8
N. J. 8/.....	8,948	28,872	1,060,562	118.53	36.73	-2.0	-1.0	-3.4	-5.0
N. Mex.....	435	719	18,209	41.86	25.33	-11.2	+1.4	-11.7	-2.0
N. Y. 9/.....	43,615	95,593	3,655,240	83.81	38.24	‡.5	+.4	+20.4	+34.5
N. C.....	1,588	4,499	40,278	25.36	8.95	+15.1	+34.3	+7.1	-3.5
N. Dak.....	270	1,072	15,398	57.03	14.36	-13.3	-29.0	+3.3	+4.4
Ohio.....	31,961	111,079	2,031,388	63.56	18.29	+20.7	+.4	+5.0	-5.6
Okla.....	7,769	(6/)	99,118	12.76	---	---	+25.7	---	+10.3
Oreg.....	3,729	(6/)	183,141	49.11	---	---	-1.9	---	-10.5
Pa.....	36,604	44,150	2,321,266	63.42	52.58	-1.2	+1.3	-3.1	+4.0
P. R.....	1,254	1,254	10,519	8.39	8.39	+1.6	-12.6	+11.4	+18.8
R. I.....	2,986	6,656	173,320	58.04	26.04	-10.3	-17.6	+12.1	+5.2
S. C.....	1,320	1,533	42,271	32.02	27.57	-1.2	-2.2	-.7	-4.0
S. Dak.....	320	1,151	10,547	32.96	9.16	-7.3	-1.0	+19.6	+1.4
Tenn.....	1,717	3,949	37,743	21.98	9.56	-7.4	+6.3	-17.1	+9.4
Tex. 10/ 11/.....	9,000	(6/)	316,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah.....	1,387	3,727	101,791	73.39	27.31	-16.2	-14.8	-.7	+11.9
Vt. 10/ 11/.....	900	(6/)	26,000	---	---	---	---	---	---
V. I.....	165	171	5,501	33.34	32.17	-9.0	-2.8	-1.7	+1.9
Va.....	2,346	5,739	112,294	47.87	19.57	-2.4	-6.9	+2.7	+2.8
Wash.....	7,141	12,314	493,270	69.08	40.06	-7.4	-4.2	-21.5	-4.4
W. Va.....	1,581	2,646	56,575	35.78	21.38	+10.1	+3.7	+27.9	+26.3
Wis.....	7,384	21,888	650,788	88.13	29.73	-3.6	-7.3	-2.1	+5.9
Wyo.....	293	990	20,326	69.37	20.53	-5.1	-4.9	+7.4	+17.3

1/ All data subject to revision. 2/ Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because totals exclude for New Jersey an estimated number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial and payments for such services; recipient count also includes an estimate for States not reporting such data. Excludes Idaho, Indiana, and Nebraska; data not available. 3/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients; percentage change on fewer than 100 recipients. 4/ About 15 percent of this total is estimated. 5/ Partly estimated. 6/ Data not available. 7/ Data for June; later data not available. 8/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care, hospitalization, and/or burial, and total payments for such services. 9/ Includes an unknown number of cases and persons receiving only medical care. 10/ Estimated on basis of reports from sample of local jurisdictions. 11/ Data for July; August data not available.

Table 12. Amount of vendor payments for medical care for recipients of public assistance, by program and State, August 1964 1/

State	Old-age assistance	Medical assistance for the aged	Aid to the blind	Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	Aid to families with dependent children	General assistance 2/
Total.....	$34,158,801	$39,191,300	$962,627	$9,495,884	$11,273,785	$9,511,000
Ala.....	995,652	56,504	4,712	65,068	1,225	---
Alaska 3/.....	35,825	---	---	15,898	21	120,085
Ariz.....	54,953	---	---	---	---	---
Ark.....	716,708	152,271	20,859	187,475	46,837	33,228
Calif.....	3,634,545	8,845,168	222,184	984,830	1,360,418	126,821
Colo.....	520,654	4/ 658,882	3,507	83,259	105,012	86,150
Conn.....	136,438	4/ 1,175,719	13,026	243,946	348,203	(5/)
Del.....	12,855	---	922	---	---	---
D. C.....	62,281	211,301	354	24,419	399	132
Fla. 3/.....	1,258,145	230,889	22,232	257,260	60,869	---
Ga.....	741,317	---	10,177	110,747	---	---
Guam 6/.....	1,434	1,108	---	---	---	---
Hawaii 3/.....	7,043	28,725	1,600	11,617	29,005	13,709
Idaho.....	55,311	284,807	85	22,419	---	---
Ill. 3/.....	2,560,448	566,955	76,616	804,413	1,476,169	7/ 761,800
Ind.....	816,832	---	40,538	77,365	222,433	---
Iowa.....	1,023,579	522,833	11,629	---	154,397	7/ 8/ 260,000
Kans.....	404,206	4/ 348,136	7,480	88,286	182,729	103,603
Ky. 3/.....	622,026	275,753	19,883	118,653	200,511	---
La.....	2,227,432	90,943	6,012	99,633	14,250	2,848
Maine 3/.....	344,410	70,681	3,841	41,570	26,375	90,196
Md. 3/.....	12,674	386,111	208	9,668	---	2,160
Mass.....	1,018,370	4/ 4,494,498	27,461	882,352	493,311	209,944
Mich.....	765,413	1,934,445	21,608	213,263	206,401	326,897
Minn.....	1,194,138	4/ 1,496,546	42,081	45,589	331,019	702,478
Miss.....	145,167	---	2,424	---	---	---
Mo.....	932,383	---	---	51,880	49,415	16,650
Mont.....	855	---	5	200	80	7/ 373,414
Nebr.....	623,831	48,358	32,897	113,036	37,927	---
Nev.....	58,537	---	4,196	(9/)	9,344	7/ 248,466
N. H.....	94,667	36,407	5,100	20,240	30,122	(5/)
N. J.....	267,109	4/ 1,196,062	10,732	241,246	280,057	249,459
N. Mex. 3/.....	194,956	---	6,341	69,666	142,704	19,011
N. Y.....	1,048,455	4/ 10,760,055	88,825	2,010,960	2,570,241	238,804
N. C.....	490,583	---	19,031	261,656	210,225	7/ 102,368
N. Dak. 3/.....	149,260	4/ 238,112	1,828	70,207	54,419	7/ 13,951
Ohio.....	1,699,347	---	44,520	231,867	398,829	7/ 1,310,069
Okla. 3/.....	1,496,124	137,310	30,330	236,538	183,878	(5/)
Oreg.....	138,470	543,324	4,849	162,709	87,753	63,613
Pa.....	491,681	1,700,043	59,514	323,513	689,618	851,349
P. R.....	17,007	112,676	---	---	---	---
R. I. 3/.....	102,155	---	1,750	52,959	149,322	7/ 72,977
S. C.....	244,121	88,354	9,877	54,184	11,246	10,165
S. Dak.....	108,240	17,560	---	---	---	7/ 93,055
Tenn.....	492,730	259,246	4,549	22,867	38,560	---
Tex.....	2,791,122	---	---	---	---	---
Utah.....	73,973	247,767	4,398	148,428	94,366	795
Vt. 3/.....	208,272	24,678	1,108	22,318	---	---
V. I.....	2,700	226	4	89	157	165
Va.....	237,082	180,497	13,350	80,101	38,842	7/ 19,490
Wash.....	420,014	1,328,384	11,602	402,946	209,282	77,542
W. Va.....	157,623	345,013	4,830	65,010	412,172	13,574
Wis.....	2,212,371	83,910	43,013	460,525	308,598	233,609
Wyo.....	37,277	11,043	479	5,009	7,044	29,560

1/ For State programs not shown, no vendor payments were made during the month or such payments were not reported. 2/ Includes vendor payments for medical care from general assistance funds and from special funds; total includes estimated amount for States reporting these data semiannually but not on a monthly basis. 3/ Except for aid to families with dependent children and general assistance, data represent payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 4/ Includes money payments not subject to Federal participation as follows: $10 in Colorado, $1,174 in Connecticut, $11,053 in Kansas, $99,752 in Massachusetts, $34,323 in Minnesota, $8,756 in New Jersey, $50,909 in New York, and $2,459 in North Dakota. 5/ Data not available. 6/ Data for June; later data not available. 7/ Includes payments made in behalf of recipients of the special types of public assistance. 8/ Partly estimated. 9/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Table 13. Average payment per recipient for all assistance, for money payments, and for vendor payments for medical care, by program and State, August 1964 1/

State	Old-age assistance				Aid to the blind			Aid to the permanently and totally disabled			Aid to families with dependent children (per recipient)		
	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	Medical assistance for the aged	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care	All assistance	Money payments to recipients	Vendor payments for medical care
Total	$77.59	$61.83	$15.76	$189.12	$84.45	$74.53	$9.92	$77.86	$59.30	$18.56	$32.61	$29.99	$2.70
Ala.	67.12	58.13	9.00	217.32	66.91	64.27	2.64	46.16	41.72	4.44	11.67	11.65	.01
Alaska 2/	95.25	69.42	25.83	---	78.98	78.98	---	151.84	63.52	88.32	34.87	34.87	(3/)
Ariz.	62.75	58.61	4.14	---	72.27	72.27	---	67.53	67.53	---	29.14	29.14	---
Ark.	64.34	52.09	12.26	57.05	71.67	61.00	10.67	59.48	39.27	20.21	16.90	15.27	1.63
Calif.	108.33	94.99	13.34	296.88	133.77	116.05	17.72	111.83	92.67	19.17	43.44	40.61	2.83
Colo.	92.42	80.78	11.63	158.16	81.87	67.73	14.14	47.40	39.06	8.34	35.07	32.50	2.57
Conn.	80.48	62.24	18.24	196.81	109.28	67.40	41.88	75.87	42.19	33.68	45.57	39.50	6.08
Del.	62.59	52.82	9.77	---	79.44	76.37	3.07	74.26	74.26	---	30.16	30.16	---
D. C.	88.81	63.04	25.77	261.19	73.75	72.00	1.75	78.69	70.93	7.76	32.72	32.70	.02
Fla. 2/	66.71	49.43	17.28	372.40	67.99	59.50	8.50	71.33	56.01	15.32	16.05	15.47	.58
Ga.	55.60	47.55	8.05	---	59.03	55.84	3.20	58.50	54.31	4.19	22.12	22.12	---
Guam 4/	35.40	26.38	9.02	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	---	24.96	24.96	---	12.35	12.35	---
Hawaii 2/	62.90	56.89	6.01	134.23	95.60	72.74	22.86	78.72	65.33	13.38	36.72	34.55	2.16
Idaho	73.67	61.60	12.07	134.98	73.33	72.70	.63	57.05	49.28	7.77	38.06	38.06	---
Ill. 2/	88.16	43.76	44.39	456.85	90.60	60.34	30.26	92.95	64.52	28.43	44.03	38.34	5.70
Ind.	80.25	44.82	35.44	---	84.20	61.45	22.75	110.58	47.94	62.64	28.87	24.24	4.62
Iowa	91.95	55.85	36.11	87.17	101.56	91.65	9.91	82.37	82.37	---	37.98	34.31	3.67
Kans.	88.49	70.05	18.44	146.89	92.27	77.46	14.81	108.31	89.50	18.81	38.44	33.02	5.43
Ky. 2/	61.61	50.70	10.90	35.20	71.78	63.66	8.12	74.36	62.65	11.71	24.85	22.30	2.55
La.	85.07	67.98	17.09	199.44	81.68	79.55	2.14	58.30	53.07	5.23	23.05	22.91	.14
Maine 2/	84.31	53.31	31.00	222.97	84.29	72.79	11.50	87.91	69.41	18.50	28.89	27.52	1.37
Md. 2/	72.50	71.19	1.31	36.09	80.73	80.20	.53	77.92	76.63	1.29	33.13	33.13	---
Mass.	88.07	69.20	18.87	165.96	136.53	124.50	12.03	140.35	67.36	72.98	46.78	41.37	5.42
Mich.	92.17	76.78	15.39	348.67	90.50	77.54	12.96	110.71	84.28	26.42	35.04	33.74	1.29
Minn.	81.63	48.68	32.95	168.42	103.91	64.77	39.15	61.00	48.07	12.93	48.65	41.79	6.85
Miss.	39.16	37.19	1.97	---	45.11	44.23	.87	43.45	43.45	---	9.86	9.86	---
Mo.	67.60	58.55	9.04	---	75.00	75.00	---	71.05	67.52	3.53	24.19	23.73	.47
Mont.	71.68	71.52	.16	---	81.47	81.45	.02	78.36	78.20	.15	35.09	35.08	.01
Nebr.	91.30	41.78	49.51	335.82	106.37	54.97	51.40	93.02	47.67	45.34	30.59	28.08	2.50
Nev.	89.20	66.51	22.70	---	118.68	92.45	26.22	(6/)	(6/)	(6/)	31.31	29.33	1.98
N. H.	100.90	79.55	21.35	52.54	106.59	86.67	19.92	118.73	77.78	34.96	42.42	35.22	7.20
N. J.	80.68	61.53	19.15	232.02	86.05	74.86	11.19	96.21	68.02	28.18	48.50	45.73	2.76
N. Mex. 2/	76.10	58.03	18.07	---	90.67	72.39	18.27	87.69	69.03	18.65	34.18	29.68	4.50
N. Y.	90.91	72.25	18.66	312.85	111.65	83.65	28.00	129.35	72.03	57.32	44.80	39.57	5.23
N. C.	62.39	51.14	11.26	---	66.68	62.90	3.78	70.45	58.48	11.96	24.24	22.26	1.97
N. Dak. 2/	89.99	62.02	27.97	210.16	87.22	63.78	23.44	108.98	62.26	46.71	42.34	34.94	7.40
Ohio	86.20	65.87	20.33	---	83.39	70.06	13.33	73.62	61.48	12.14	30.79	30.53	2.33
Okla. 2/	95.30	77.32	17.97	142.88	121.50	103.37	18.13	110.62	92.81	17.80	34.74	32.22	2.52
Oreg.	70.27	57.46	12.81	148.33	89.87	78.40	11.46	67.35	46.13	21.22	39.73	36.59	3.14
Pa.	73.17	62.61	10.56	216.18	74.23	70.90	3.33	72.24	55.99	16.24	29.81	27.57	2.23
P. R.	9.01	8.47	.54	31.23	8.32	8.32	---	8.60	8.60	---	4.11	4.11	---
R. I. 2/	94.50	77.38	17.12	---	91.94	74.44	17.50	94.93	75.70	19.23	41.96	35.57	6.39
S. C.	49.73	40.32	9.41	144.61	60.01	54.51	5.50	51.56	45.35	6.21	15.55	15.18	.38
S. Dak.	85.25	70.25	15.00	67.28	69.31	69.31	---	70.62	70.62	---	32.03	32.03	---
Tenn.	53.11	42.21	10.89	37.32	52.58	50.48	2.10	50.49	48.69	1.80	19.90	19.40	.50
Tex.	69.91	57.76	12.16	---	69.46	69.46	---	57.20	57.20	---	18.15	18.15	---
Utah	71.93	57.07	14.87	112.93	85.96	59.94	26.02	70.91	40.22	30.69	34.47	29.73	4.75
Vt. 2/	85.81	47.65	38.16	216.47	70.04	60.32	9.72	80.90	60.63	20.27	29.72	29.72	---
V. I.	37.09	31.10	5.99	(5/)	(5/)	(5/)	---	33.91	32.91	1.00	17.47	17.34	.13
Va.	62.61	44.89	17.72	116.30	69.81	58.09	11.72	66.78	54.94	11.85	24.09	23.21	.87
Wash.	74.63	61.93	12.70	142.47	86.54	69.14	17.39	54.58	32.29	22.30	34.68	31.29	3.39
W. Va.	49.31	38.44	10.87	31.01	47.61	41.64	5.97	50.45	39.62	10.83	26.53	22.95	3.57
Wis.	106.92	31.48	75.44	229.89	104.47	50.71	53.77	115.45	38.45	77.00	45.80	38.87	6.94
Wyo.	84.08	69.23	14.85	(5/)	77.05	69.07	7.98	75.70	67.64	8.05	37.84	35.70	2.14

1/ Averages based on cases receiving money payments, vendor payments for medical care, or both. Money payments may also include small amounts for assistance in kind and vendor payments for other than medical care. Averages for general assistance not computed because of difference among States in policy or practice regarding use of general assistance funds to pay medical bills for recipients of the special types of public assistance. 2/ Except for aid to families with dependent children, data for each program represent average payments for recipients of the specified type of assistance under program for aid to the aged, blind, or disabled or for such aid and medical assistance for the aged. 3/ Less than 1 cent.
4/ Data for June; later data not available. 5/ Average payment not computed on base of fewer than 50 recipients.
6/ No program for aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

Old-age, survivors and disability insurance benefits, summary data, August 1964

CURRENT MONTH DATA

Type of benefit	Benefits awarded in August 1964		Benefits in current-payment status, end of August 1964			Amount of benefits paid 1/ in August 1964 (in thousands)
	Number	Average amount	Number	Monthly rate (in thousands)	Average amount	
Total, OASI and DI	314,104	---	---	---	---	$1,360,472
Total, OASI	278,358	---	---	---	---	1,250,591
Monthly benefits, OASI and DI	222,971	---	19,649,833	$1,311,171	---	1,342,113
Monthly benefits, OASI	187,225	---	18,111,701	1,212,119	---	1,232,233
Monthly benefits, DI	35,746	---	1,538,132	99,052	---	109,880
Old-age (retired-worker)	90,394	$81.22	10,584,360	819,564	$77.43	825,394
Disability (disabled-worker)	17,974	95.68	874,493	79,538	90.95	87,618
Wife's or husband's (OASI and DI)	33,157	39.11	2,781,491	110,277	39.65	112,896
Wife's or husband's (OASI)	27,823	39.94	2,604,095	104,566	40.15	106,271
Wife's or husband's (DI)	5,334	34.82	177,396	5,711	32.19	6,625
Widow's or widower's	24,365	73.31	2,114,700	142,817	67.54	147,867
Parent's	293	79.81	36,577	2,552	69.78	2,772
Child's (OASI and DI)	47,217	---	2,784,174	128,193	---	135,686
Child's (OASI--total)	34,779	---	2,297,931	114,390	---	120,049
Child's (OASI--life) 2/	8,884	28.29	425,454	11,953	28.10	12,569
Child's (OASI--survivor) 2/	25,895	52.75	1,872,477	102,436	54.71	107,480
Child's (DI)	12,438	28.97	486,243	13,803	28.39	15,637
Mother's	9,571	61.42	474,038	28,231	59.55	29,880
Lump-sum death payments	91,133	3/213.76	---	---	---	18,358

COMPARATIVE DATA

Item	August 1964	July 1964	August 1963
Number of benefits in current-payment status, end of month:			
Total, OASI and DI	19,649,833	19,563,658	18,790,472
Total, OASI	18,111,701	18,039,068	17,392,289
Total, DI	1,538,132	1,524,590	1,398,183
Amounts of benefits paid (in thousands):			
Total, OASI and DI	$1,360,472	$1,353,096	$1,296,849
Total, OASI	1,250,591	1,243,431	1,196,212
Total, DI	109,880	109,665	100,638
Number of old-age (retired-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	90,394	89,242	96,112
In current-payment status, end of month	10,584,360	10,539,162	10,143,769
Average old-age (retired-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$81.22	$81.34	$80.62
In current-payment status, end of month	77.43	77.37	76.79
Number of disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefits:			
Awarded	17,974	18,009	18,412
In current-payment status, end of month	874,493	868,042	799,880
Average disability insurance (disabled-worker) benefit:			
Awarded	$95.68	$95.41	$94.94
In current-payment status, end of month	90.95	90.90	90.42
Number of persons aged 62 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	15,371,000	15,305,000	14,730,000
Number of persons aged 65 and over receiving monthly benefits, end of month (OASI and DI) 4/	13,501,000	13,445,000	12,958,000
Assets of trust funds, end of month (in millions):			
OASI	$20,131	$18,973	$19,205
DI	2,254	2,192	2,388

1/ Exceeds monthly amount of benefits in current-payment status because initial payments include amounts payable for prior months. Distribution by type of monthly benefit estimated.
2/ Distribution by type of claim for OASI child's benefits estimated.
3/ Average lump-sum per worker; 85,881 deceased workers represented in the current month's lump-sum awards.
4/ Numbers estimated to the nearest thousand.

Source: Division of the Actuary, Social Security Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Welfare Administration
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